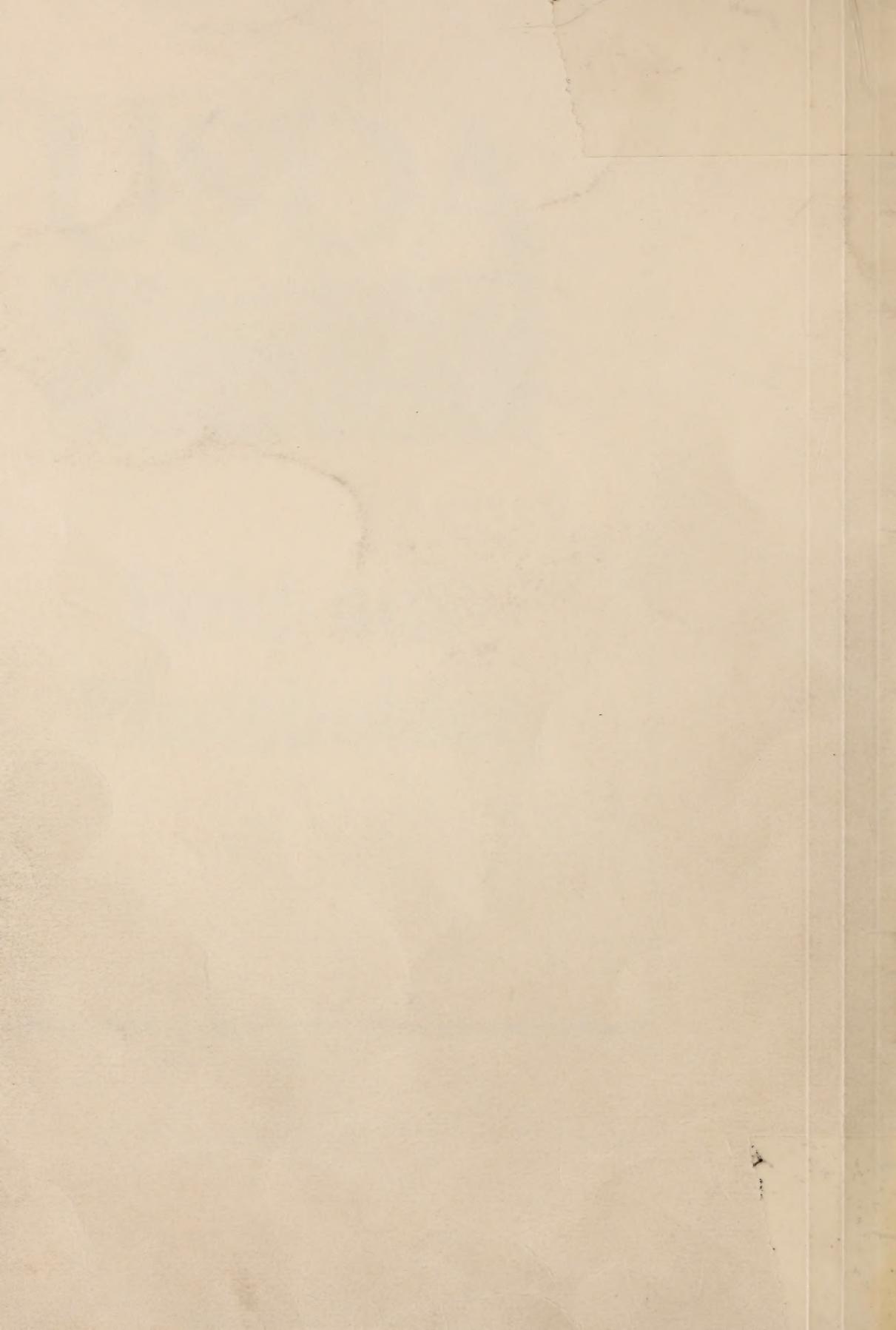


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1922

Sixty-Seventh Season

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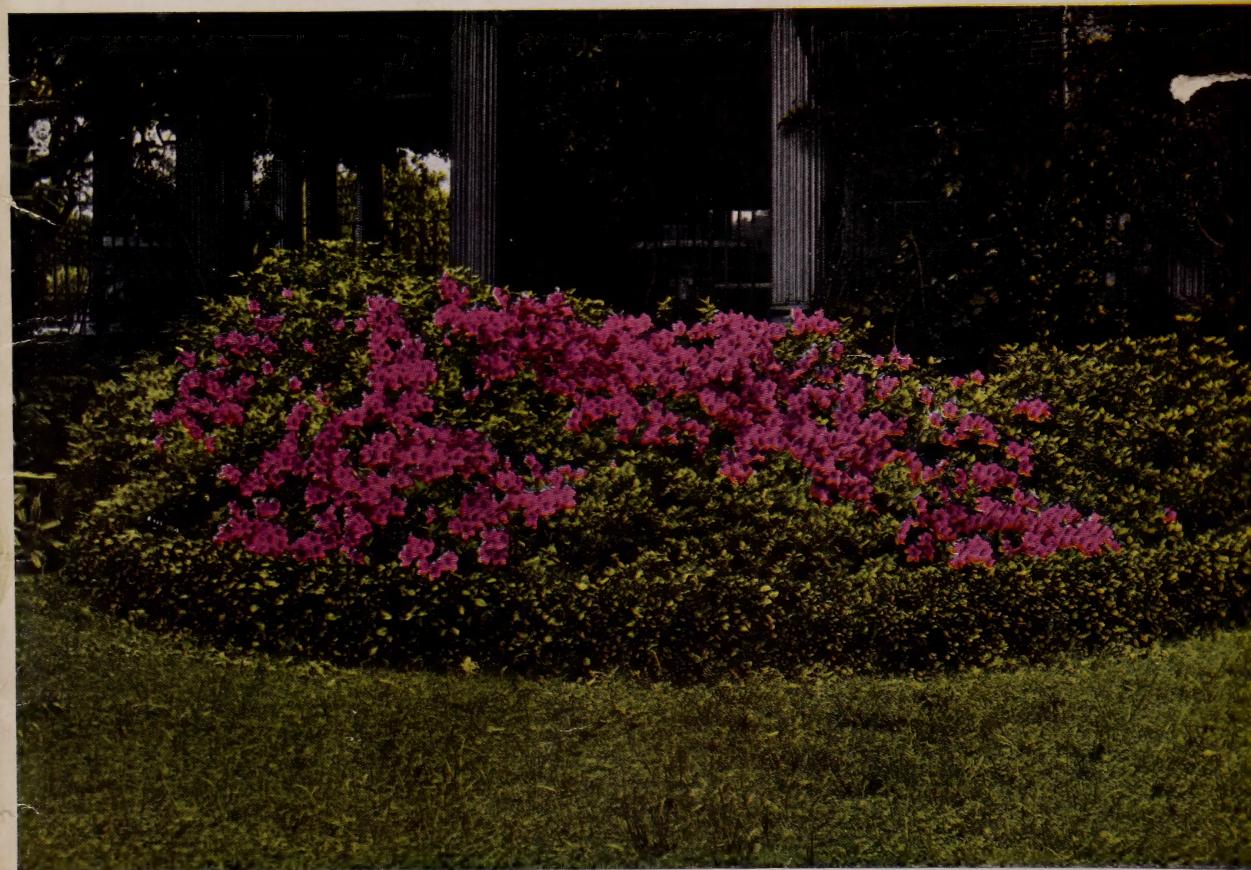
1923

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

SUCCESSORS TO

P. J. BERCKMANS CO. Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1856



AZALEA INDICA AS FOUNDATION PLANTING

AUGUSTA,

GEORGIA

NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished. In all cases one-half of amount must accompany order.

To **FRUITLAND NURSERIES,** DATE

P. O. DRAWER NO. 910,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$.....

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STREET ADDRESS OR BOX NUMBER

TOWN..... **STATE**..... **COUNTY**.....

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Many small shipments can be sent by Parcel Post at a much cheaper rate than Express. When instructing to ship by Parcel Post add amount of postage to remittance (about 25% of list price.)

In giving this order it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to FRUIT-LAND NURSERIES when frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for. We give no guarantee other than printed in our catalog.

(Continue order on other side of sheet.)

TOTAL

IMPORTANT—We never substitute unless authorized. If you wish to substitute, should varieties first ordered be exhausted, write here the word "Yes"

SIGNATURE OF CUSTOMER

ORDER No. **ADDRESS**.....

TOTAL

SIXTY-SEVENTH GREETINGS

FUITLAND NURSERIES again extends greetings to our long line of esteemed patrons and acquaintances for the season 1922-23, and invites your attention to the superb aggregation of plants, flowers, fruits and shrubs listed and described herein. We assure you that never before in all the long honorable history of this business have we ever been more able to offer the public a larger assortment, better developed or hardier line than what we can furnish you this season.

Our soil, varying from stiff clay to loose sand, is superbly adapted to the growth and development of stock exceptionally hardy, and that stand transplanting with the least possible hazard. Then, too, we are ideally located as to climatic conditions, with altitude and exposures conducive to the propagation of plants adapted to northern climate, with lowlands and light loamy soils that produce and sustain the tenderer varieties. Probably no other nursery in the South is so ideally located as Fruitland for growing trees and plants which combine these important elements. This is fully proven in the 67 years record of this business which is now historic, season after season witnessing the addition of exotics and rare plants until the line we offer compares favorably with the best the world affords. This is fully attested by thousands of satisfied customers, which is the most substantial testimonial we could present. We appreciate these old friends, and the business they have given us from year to year. Their steady loyalty is indeed a joy. To our new friends and acquaintances we extend assurances that we will soon number you with this satisfied throng if you but give us the slightest order on which to demonstrate the conscientious integrity of our business. Remember, we specialize in azaleas. We have a wonderful assortment, and in making up your order do not fail to include some of these.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,
BAILIE & GWIN, *Proprietors.*

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Suggestions

Always address communications to FRUITLAND NURSERIES, Drawer 910, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals.

NOTE—All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

ORDER NOW—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, **write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalogue. Give size and catalogue price.** Never give local names, as different plants frequently have the same local name.

RESERVING ORDERS—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, **they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.**

NAME AND ADDRESS—Always write your name plainly upon order-sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials. Give your postoffice, county and state, also street or postoffice box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given upon application.

EXPRESS AND PARCEL POST—Owing to the fact that nursery stock has been advanced to first class rate by the express companies, the express charges are a great deal higher than heretofore. On all small packages we would advise that they be sent by Parcel Post, but sufficient postage must be sent with order or we reserve the right to ship via express. If no instructions are given we will use our judgment in shipping via express or parcel post. Large shipments will have to be sent via express or freight.

PACKING—All articles in this catalogue packed free, except when for export, as such orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care in preparation. This extra packing is charged at actual cost. We maintain a large force of experienced packers, and only the most expert are entrusted with this work.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

PRICES—All prices quoted are net. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratitudes. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 trees at the 100 rate; 400 at the 1,000 rate, viz.: Five Pecans will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 at the 100 rate, etc.

REMITTANCES—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or by Checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks (minimum charge ten cents) on all points except Augusta, New York, and few large cities, please add one-fourth of 1 per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. **Make remittances payable to Fruitland Nurseries.**

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands, but, after delivering to forwarders, all losses resulting from delays or exposure in transit are at risk of purchaser.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We are not responsible for failures arising from defective planting, unfavorable weather conditions, or improper treatment and cultivation. If any Nursery stock, etc., proves untrue to description under which it is sold, Seller shall be liable to the Purchaser only and to no greater extent or amount than the purchase price of such Nursery stock, etc., and the Seller except for the aforesaid agreed liability and in respect to such purchased Nursery stock, etc., gives no warranty express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made **within five days** after receipt of goods; otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHIPPING FACILITIES—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroad, enables us to secure rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES—Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

FUMIGATION—We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

| Distance apart each way | Number of plants | Distance apart each way | Number of plants | Distance apart each way | Number of plants |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 foot | 43,560 | 8 feet | 680 | 18 feet | 134 |
| 2 feet | 10,890 | 9 feet | 537 | 20 feet | 108 |
| 3 feet | 4,840 | 10 feet | 435 | 25 feet | 70 |
| 4 feet | 2,722 | 12 feet | 302 | 30 feet | 48 |
| 5 feet | 1,742 | 13 feet | 258 | 35 feet | 35 |
| 6 feet | 1,210 | 15 feet | 193 | 40 feet | 27 |
| 7 feet | 888 | 16 feet | 170 | 50 feet | 17 |

Hints to Planters

Time for Planting—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid contact of the roots with heating manures. We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite wherever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees, see page 4.) The tree should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this

portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring. When the soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, June buds or one-year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas, a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

Care of the Trees on Arrival—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air; dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Injurious Insects and Fungus Diseases

We only enumerate the most abundant and destructive insects and fungus diseases which infest our orchards and gardens. The remedies as suggested are in accordance with the latest recommendations of the leading Entomologists.

Previous to spraying during the dormant season all trees and plants should be properly pruned. The proper time for applying spray solutions cannot be given exactly in this calendar. Allowances for difference in climatic weather conditions between different localities must be considered. The orchardist should familiarize himself with the habits and life history of the different insects and diseases, in order that he may apply to his particular locality and conditions the necessary measures.

APPLES

Apple Worm (Coddling Moth)—Spray with two pounds of Standard Arsenate of Lead, three pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water; first, so soon as the petals fall and before the calyx closes; second, two weeks later; third, about eight weeks after the petals fall.

When the time comes for using the third spraying, Bordeaux Mixture should be combined with one and one-half pounds of Arsenate of Lead. The Bordeaux Mixture (4-4-50) is used at this time to prevent Bitter Rot and other fungus diseases.

Apple Tree Blight—Same treatment as recommended for Pear Blight.

Bitter Rot—Use Lime-Sulphur Solution one and one-fourth gallons, two pounds of Arsenate of Lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray as soon as petals fall. Give a second application of this same mixture three or four weeks after petals fall; then about eight weeks after petals fall use Bordeaux Mixture (4-4-50) with the addition of two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, and repeat this latter spraying every two weeks until four applications of same have been given.

Borer—Keep orchard free from litter and examine trees regularly for borers. Their presence will be indicated by sawdust at the entrance of their burrows. Remove, if near the surface, by means of a knife or wire. For those that have entered to a considerable depth inject, by means of medicine dropper, a small quantity of carbon bi-sulphate in their excavation and seal securely with putty or wax.

Canker Worm—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt thoroughly coated with tar; also spray with arsenate of lead as soon as worms appear; two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. If necessary repeat in three or four days.

Caterpillar—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in the spring, or spray with two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water.



This is one of four Camellia Japonicas that we moved a distance of five miles during the month of July and planted in our Nurseries. The plant in the picture weighed two and a half tons and is living today. It is very difficult to move such a tree, but with our facilities and experience, it can be done successfully. After transplanting, special care and attention must be given, otherwise the result will be disastrous.

We do not advocate transplanting during Summer months, but where proper care and attention is given after the plant is moved, there is no reason why it cannot be done if circumstances require it.

Cedar Rust—Use seven pounds of atomic sulphur, two pounds of arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray the trees at the same period as recommended for Scab.

Green or Black Aphis—Spray with Black Leaf 40 at the rate of one part to 200 or 300 parts of water, as soon as the Aphis appear.

San Jose Scale—For dormant spraying, use General Chemical Company's lime-sulphur solution mixed at the rate of one gallon to eight gallons of water. Spray as early in the fall as trees are dormant, and again later in February or early March if the orchard is badly infested. For summer would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of the emulsion to five parts of water.

Scab—Use one and one-fourth gallons of lime sulphur solution, two pounds of arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray first, just before buds open; second, repeat as soon as petals fall; third, three or four weeks after petals fall; fourth, eight weeks after petals fall.

Wooly Aphis (Schizoneura Lanigera)—For above-ground colonies, spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 part to 200 parts of water, or a tobacco decoction. The summer spray of $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water will also kill them, but must be applied with great force.

For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from four to eight feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots; distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 10 per cent kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a

depth of three or four inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventative and fertilizer. Badly infested trees should be treated with kerosene emulsion, applying this in April or May, but be sure to have the stock solution properly made or it may injure the trees.

BLACKBERRIES

Rust—Use a spray of sulphate of copper solution; one part to fifteen gallons of water before buds break. Use Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) if Rust appears in spring or summer.

GRAPES

Black Rot—Use Bordeaux Mixture (3-4-50). Spray first, when leaves have expanded; second, just after fruit has set; repeat every two weeks until fruit is nearly grown.

Borer (Prionus)—Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Curculio—Use Bordeaux Mixture (3-4-50) adding two pounds of arsenate of lead. Spray first, before blooming; second, when fruit is about one-eighth inch in diameter; third, about first or fifteenth of June.

Flea Beetle—Use two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. Spray as buds are swelling and a second time about two weeks later.

Leaf Fodder (Desmia funeralis)—Kerosene emulsion or paris green or arsenate of lead as a spray.

Mildew—This can be controlled by Bordeaux Mixture same as recommended for Black Rot.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Borer (Prionus)—These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree, and must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and mid-summer, and apply lime-sulphur wash.

Caterpillar (Catocala maetosa)—Feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious. Spray with paris green four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water.

Pecan Bud Worm (Proteopteryx deludana)—Spray the trees just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead, three pounds to fifty gallons of water, and two pounds of lime, and repeat application ten days later. If the worms appear again in June or July, repeat the treatment. This will also help control the pecan husk borer.

Twig Girdlers (Ocideres cingulatus)—All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.

White Fly—One and one-half gallons of Schnarr's Insecticide to 100 gallons of water, or Whale-oil soap 1 to 1½ ounces to 1 gallon of water, or General Chemical Company's lime-sulphur solution, 1 part to 25 parts of water.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Peach Tree Borer—(Sanninoidea exitiosa.) The old method of worming peach trees in winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms cause too much damage before being removed.

In the spring remove the earth from about the body of the tree down to the crown, scraping off gummy exudations, and carefully search for the borer. For this work use a farrier's knife or a tool especially made for worming peach trees.

An excellent wash for the borers is the following: One bushel of quicklime, 20 pounds of sulphur, 1 gallon of coal-tar, 50 gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in 10 gallons of water, and add lime. Stir well while slaking. When it is entirely slaked dilute the above to 50 gallons, and apply this wash to the tree, allowing it to run well down upon the roots. As soon as it is applied, draw up the earth to the tree so that it will form about six inches above the level. A second application of this wash should be made during August. During the last of October remove the mound of earth from around the tree and thoroughly scrape the bark, as in the spring, and give another application of the wash, when this is completed draw up the earth about the tree as above recommended. This is a vigorous treatment, but is effective in all cases.

Black Knot in Plums—Cut off the affected branches below affected parts and burn to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture.

SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR LATE PEACHES**Time of Application**

1—Apply as soon as calyces begin to split, being sure to complete the spraying by the time the calyces have all shed. In case of large acreage the spraying should be planned so as to complete the application of poison by the time the fruit is exposed.

If acreage is small the application may be delayed until calyces start to shed, provided spraying them can be completed by the time calyces are off.

Material to Use

1 lb. powdered arsenate of lead; 3 lbs. lime to 50 gallons of water.

Time of application

2—Apply two or three weeks after first spraying.

Material to Use

1 lb. powdered arsenate of lead and self-boiled lime sulphur 8-8-50; or atomic sulphur 3 to 4 lbs., 2 lbs. lime to 50 gallons of water.

Time of Application

3—Apply one month before fruit ripens.

Material to Use

Same formula as second spraying.

Time of Application

4—Ten to 14 days before fruit ripens, if Brown Rot appears and rains are frequent.

Material to Use

Self-boiled lime sulphur (8-8-50); or atomic sulphur 3 to 4 lbs., 2 lbs. lime to 50 gallons of water.

DUST SCHEDULE FOR LATE PEACHES

Use the following formula throughout the season: Arsenate of lead—5%, equals 5 lbs. arsenate of lead. Sulphur—80%, equals 80 lbs. sulphur. Lime—15%, equals 15 lbs. lime, to 100 lbs. of mixture.

Four applications to be applied at the same time and periods as in spray schedule, except in the first dusting begin a few days later. Fourth application optional—if trees and fruit show no injury, and brown rot appears and rains are frequent.

SPRAYING AND DUSTING SCHEDULES FOR EARLY VARIETIES

Spray or dust the early varieties from 2 to 3 times. Use formulas 1 and 2, or 1, 2 and 4. Apply same time as first, second and fourth applications in above schedule.

NOTE—Peach foliage and fruit may show some injury from three applications of arsenate of lead 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water if there are frequent rains. Injury will be more pronounced on older trees or those on thin soil, or in weakened condition. Vigorous trees on strong soil are least likely to suffer. If after the second spraying much injury shows up, the amount of arsenate of lead in the third spraying might be reduced to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound to 50 gallons of water.

PRUNING

Sunshine is one of the best fungicides and germicides we have, and a powerful ally to the spray nozzle. It is the best fruit coloring agent, and it's free. It follows from this that peach trees should be pruned so as to let in the sunshine. By the intelligent use of the open or vase-shaped type of pruning, sunshine may be admitted to all parts of the tree and spraying be more effectively and economically accomplished.

Curculio—To prevent the degradation of this pest see remedial measures under Brown Rot and Seab. For further information write Georgia State Board of Entomology for Circular No. 34, "Control of Curculio and Brown Rot of Peaches."

Peach and Plum Rosette—Root up and burn the affected tree as soon as the disease is observed.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

PEARS

Pear Blight—Cut off and burn all affected limbs. Careful pruning should be resorted to during the winter to remove all affected limbs and affected areas. Disinfect the pruning shears after removing each branch or affected part. About a 4 per cent solution of formaldehyde can be used for this purpose.

Pear Blight is a bacterial disease and easily transmitted. Write to the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga., for bulletin on Pear Blight and Its Control; also to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

PECANS

See under head of Japanese Persimmons, Walnuts and Pecans.

RASPBERRIES

Rust—Same treatment as recommended for Blackberries.

ROSES

Anthracnose—Cut off and burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50).

Aphis—Spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap; or a 2 per cent solution of lime-sulphur; or tobacco water, using four ounces of tobacco stems to one gallon of boiling water; strain the solution and add four ounces of soft soap while it is still hot; stir well to dissolve the soap. Black Leaf Forty can be used, as recommended, for Green or Black Aphis.

Black Spot—This is a fungus disease. All diseased leaves should be removed from the plant, and those on the ground raked up and burned. Spray the plants with same strength of Bordeaux Mixture as recommended for mildew.

Leaf Hopper—Spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew—This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water, and dust them with soot, or spray with Bordeaux Mixture (3-9-50), taking

care to reach the under side of the leaves as well as the upper; also spray the ground around the plants.

Slugs—Spray with hellebore or insect powder.

Thrips and Other Insects—Same treatment as for Aphis.

SHADE TREES

Leaf Eating Insects—Spray with two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

West India Scale—When trees are dormant use lime-sulphur solution as a spray, mixed one gallon to eight of water. During the growing season use Schnarr's Insecticide, mixed 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water.

WALNUTS

See under head of Japanese Persimmons, Walnuts and Pecans.

Fungicide and Insecticide

Solutions and Formulae

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for paris green and london purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to fifty gallons of water give good results against most biting insects. As a safeguard against injury to the foliage, add three pounds of lime.

Atomic Sulphur—(General Chemical Co.) The best preventive against Brown Rot in Apples, Peaches, Plums and other fruits.

Bordeaux Mixture—Copper Sulphate, 4 pounds; quicklime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding 25 gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have 25 gallons. The copper sulphate mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux Mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours. Remember this.

Copper Sulphate Solution—Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape vines and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion—One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 parts of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a universal insecticide. A safe and sure exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

Lemon Oil—Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

Lime-Sulphur Solution—Lime unslaked, 20 pounds; sulphur ground, 16 pounds; water to make 50 gallons. Place 8 to 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point, add the sulphur and mix thoroughly; then add the lime, which will immediately produce violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner, and thinner, changing in color through several

shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is not convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

General Chemical Company's Lime-Sulphur Solution is recommended for the treatment of the San Jose scale as the lime-sulphur treatment is superior in many ways to the other remedies.

Naphtha Soap and Nicoticide—One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of Nicoticide to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have water at 100 degree Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for red spider.

Paris Green—Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces of paris green, 1 pound of fresh lime, to 50 gallons of water. Paris green and Bordeaux Mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

Pyrethrum—One ounce of the "Bubach" powder added to 2 gallons of cold water, for any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Scalecide—One per cent solution of scalecide or 1 per cent prepared lime-sulphur solution will eradicate red spider.

Tobacco—1 pound; boiling water, 2 gallons; strain when cool. It is very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, aphides (plant lice).

White Hellebore—1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Electrolyte as a spray for rose slugs.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; it can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright, shiny days.

Other scale insects, of which there are several species, such as cherry scale, pecan scale, obscure scale on shade trees, can be controlled during the winter months by the use of lime-sulphur or soluble oil, or during summer months by spraying with kerosene emulsions or sulpho-tobacco soap.

NOTE—If your trees are infested with any insects or fungus diseases, send infested portion to your Experiment Station, your State Entomologist, or the United States Entomologist at Washington, D. C.

Special Southern Evergreen Lawn Grass "Fruitland Mixture"

IF YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL LAWN THIS WINTER, TRY OUR "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

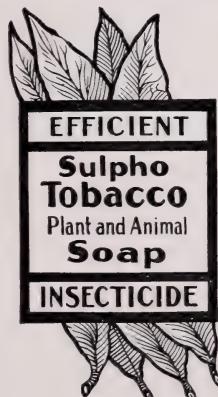
For a number of years we have tested many grasses to determine which ones would stand best in the South. We have finally succeeded in obtaining one, our "Fruitland Mixture," which has given most satisfactory results and we have not yet seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture produces. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat and drought-resisting qualities. These grasses are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, the "Fruitland Mixture," as well as all other evergreen lawn mixtures, will burn out more or less. During the hot, dry periods use a lawn sprinkler or hose and nozzle after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force, especially when the sun is shining. All of our seed has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and of high germination. During prolonged droughts it pays to water daily instead of only periodically. Grass, when artificially watered, requires that this be repeated regularly.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN. The ground must be first thoroughly prepared by being plowed as deep as possible, and then subsoiled; harrowed, and all stones removed. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly. Apply a liberal amount of thoroughly rotted stable manure, turn this under and harrow. If this is not available then use sterilized sheep manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or 500 to 800 pounds of bonemeal; rake in well and level off the ground. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (a space 210 x 210 feet). Rake lightly, thoroughly covering the seed, then roll. If the space is too small for rolling, or if you do not possess or cannot procure a roller, firm the soil with a plank. When the weather is very hot and dry, do not mow the lawn as frequently or as closely as when weather conditions are more favorable. A light reseeding on established lawns each Autumn will take care of the bare spots and will insure a good, substantial turf. By following these directions, no trouble should be experienced in obtaining and keeping a perfect lawn.

NOTE—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better. Never attempt to make a lawn during very dry or very windy weather.

Price of "Fruitland Mixture"

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 5 lbs. | \$2.50 | 50 lbs. | \$20.00 |
| 10 lbs. | 4.75 | 100 lbs. | 35.00 |
| 15 lbs. | 6.75 | | Postage extra if by Parcel Post. |



Sulpho-Tobacco Soap

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR

Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results.

10 lb. cake by express \$3.00, postage extra.
1 lb. cake, 50c, postage extra.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apples

Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing Apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage; recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water in the orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. The expenses of tilling or ditching is not to be compared with the profits that are derived from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated.

Plant Apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart, each way, according to soil.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|--|-------|--------|
| Standard, two year, well branched | \$.75 | \$6.50 |
| Standard, one-year, 4-5 feet whips | .60 | 5.00 |

Summer Apples

Coffman—Summer Red; Coffman June—Medium large, roundish oblong, greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots, flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. The tree is an upright grower. Last of June.

Early Harvest—(Early June-Eating; Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

Horse—(Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.

Kansas Queen—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. June and August.

Red Astrachan—(Red Ashmore, Early Rus, etc.) Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

Red June—(Carolina Red June, etc.) Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Yellow Transparent—(White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.) Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

Autumn Apples

Grimes—(Grimes' Golden.) Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very good. October.

Pine Stump—Large oblate, dark crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

Winter Apples

Delicious—A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull dark red; fine grained, crisp, juicy; quality best; a splendid keeper and shipper; vigorous grower.

Gano—(Black Ben Davis, Red Ben Davis, Peyton.) Roundish; oblate, large; color deep dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, sub-acid. Quality good and profitable market variety.

Rome Beauty—(Royal Red Phoenix, etc.) Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; a good bearer; an excellent market sort. Ripens in October. Keeps well.

Stayman Winesap—(Stayman.) A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best. Strong grower.

Terry—(Terry's Winter.) Originated in Georgia; medium size; sub-acid; red; best quality. An excellent market variety. Most prolific. November 1st.

Winesap—(Holland's Red, Winter Winesap, etc.) Small to medium; red, vinous; quality very good. A good keeping apple.

Winter Queen—(Poorhouse.) Large; roundish, oblate, pale yellowish green, russet spots, flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

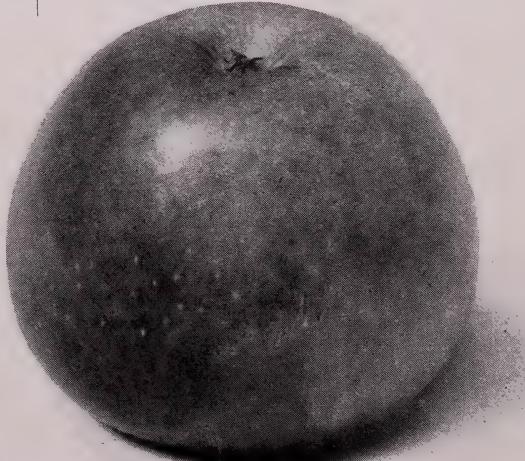
Yates—(Red Warrior.) Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Very heavy bearer and good keeper.

Crab Apples

Golden Beauty—A crab of medium size; fruit beautiful, golden-yellow; keeps well, exceedingly ornamental.

King—A native Crab Apple found in Richmond County, Georgia. Lemon yellow, bright carmine cheek, very showy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive, fine keeper.

Transcendent—Fruit some times two inches in diameter, yellow striped with red; fine for preserving and jelly; tree a vigorous and quick grower, very ornamental.



DELICIOUS APPLE

Apricots

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchards fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July.

PRICES OF TREES:

| | Each |
|-------------------|-------|
| 4 to 5 feet | \$.75 |

Moorpark—(Dunmore; Temple's; Denancy, etc.) Fruit large, skin orange, brownish red on sunny side, flesh bright orange, freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive, an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho. Late June.

Royal—Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

Superb—Light salmon color, medium size, excellent quality, very productive and of good flavor.

Wilson—About ten days earlier than Moorpark, originating in Colorado, where it is regarded as the most prolific and profitable of all the apricots. It is really an improved Moorpark.

Figs

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the state of New York.

The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and they should be trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air into the center of the tree. Figs bear early, and the ripening period covers the season from June until November.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|------------------------|-------|--------|
| Two years, heavy | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| One year, heavy | .50 | 4.00 |

Black Ischia—Medium, blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy.

Brown Turkey—Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of our hardiest varieties.

Brunswick—(Madonna, Broughton, etc.) Very large, violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

Celeste—(Sugar, Celestial, etc.) Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific; early. Hardiest of all figs.

Green Ischia—(White Ischia.) Medium to large, green with crimson pulp; excellent, prolific. Produces fruit from middle of July until frost.

Lemon—Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed, yellow, flesh white, sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorable variety for canning.

Magnolia—(Dalmation.) Large to very large; greenish amber, quality good, productive, and tender.

White Marseilles—(White Genoa; White Naples.) Medium to large, yellow, flesh white; good.

Nectarines

Nectarines require the same culture as the peach. The fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio and brown rot, and must be sprayed according to directions on page 4. They ripen through July and part of August.

PRICES OF TREES:

| | Each |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 1-year, 3 to 4 feet | \$.75 |

New White—The fruit is produced early in the season, and is large, with a pure white skin; flesh is tender, juicy, with a vinous flavor.

Red Roman—A very old English Nectarine. Clingstone; large roundish; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy, rich and vinous. First of September.

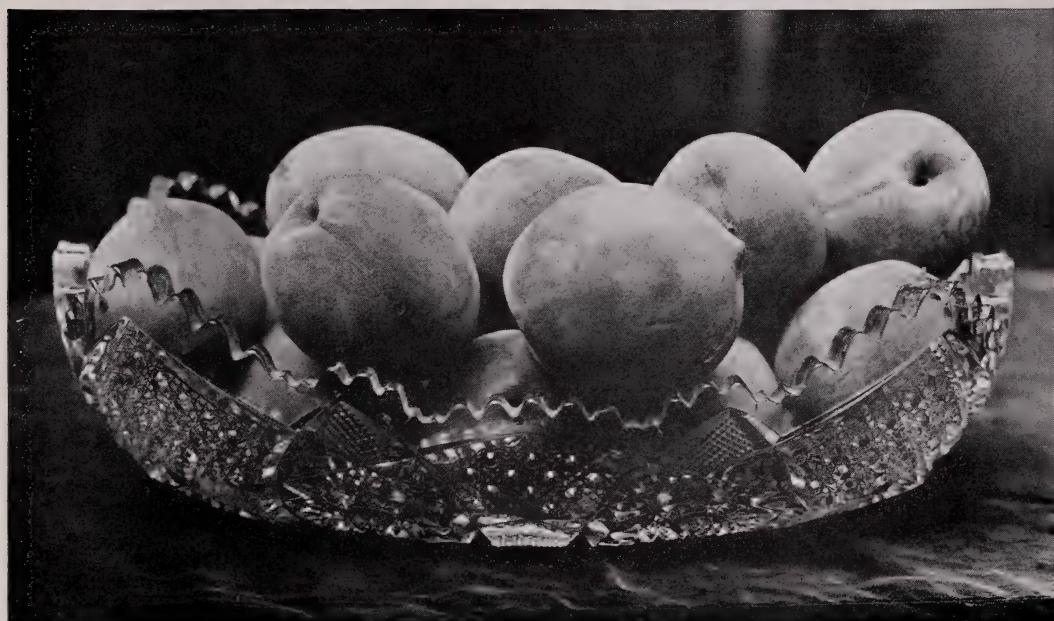
Peaches

Direction for Cultivating—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant June buds or one-year-old trees 18 x 18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two part of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible and then subsoil. Dig holes 2 feet, or better yet, use dynamite for making the holes. Cowpeas, soy beans or velvet beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill-in two feet apart, leaving four or more feet on each side of the trees, so as to have ample room for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover-crop. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested drill in peas for a cover-crop and turn this under as above directed.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 2-3 feet, 1 year trees, June buds.. | \$.25 | \$2.00 |
| 3-4 feet, 1 year trees, June buds.. | .35 | 3.00 |
| 4-5 feet, 1 year trees, June buds.. | .50 | 4.50 |



Peaches, Freestone

Belle—(Belle of Georgia.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower. July 5 to 20.

Brackett—(Named in honor of Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) Introduced by P. J. Berckmans Co. After experimenting with the best named varieties, we have finally succeeded in securing in the Brackett a Peach which fills a long felt want. Before disseminating this valuable Peach, we gave it a thorough trial for several years, and it has come up to our most sanguine expectations. Its period of ripening commences just at the close of the Elberta season. The fruit is a perfect freestone; large to very large, oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange-yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with a very dark carmine cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored and of the best quality. It stands shipping well. Ripens August 1st to 15th.

Carman—Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20 to July 1.

Elberta—Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Ripens middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Greensboro—Origin, North Carolina. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market

sort. Ripens latter part of May to June 15th.

Hiley—(Early Belle.) Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

Mayflower—(Neva-Myss, Early Wonder.) Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st. Especially desirable to extreme southern parts of Georgia and the Coastal Belt.

Salway—Large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15th.

Slaphey—Clear golden yellow, with dark cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality. Ripens July 5th to 10th.

Peaches, Clingstone

Red Bird—Tree hardy, good bearer. Large fruit, brilliantly colored; fair quality, and a splendid shipper. June 15th to 20th.

Stinson—Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of October.

Kent—A most desirable variety which originated at Augusta, Ga. Fruit of large size, slightly depressed at apex; skin greenish yellow, buttery and of exquisite flavor; skin very tough but peels readily. After fruiting this variety for several years we can recommend it with confidence. Cling; Ripens August 1 to 15th.

Pears

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy, clay, or clayey loam, that has been well fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South.

Distance for planting: Standard trees 20 to 25 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Standard, 2 years, branched | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| Standard, 1 year whips | .65 | 5.00 |

Bartlett—Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Garber—Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Kieffer—Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

Koonee—Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Le Conte—(Chinese Pear.) Fruit large; uniform; skin smooth; pale yellow; quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Seckel—Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard quality in pears. Tree a stout slow grower. September.

Japan Persimmons (*Diospyros Kaki*)

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in Middle Kentucky and Virginia, also are growing successfully in southern New Jersey.

The tree is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer. In fact, the tree is apt to overbear, and, therefore, the fruit must be properly thinned. The persimmons will succeed with little care or attention, but to get the best results it should receive the proper care and attention as to fertilization and cultivation.

This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. A careful selection of varieties will give fruit from August until frost. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. For shipment the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, or in the standard six-basket carrier as is used for Peaches. Some varieties have dark flesh which are edible while the fruit is hard; whereas the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the tree just before frost is expected, or in the case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seeds. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Budded and grafted, 4 to 5 feet | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| Budded and grafted, 3 to 4 feet | .75 | 6.00 |

Among—(Yemon.) Round; flattened; deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight, 6 ounces; flesh red; very sweet and sometimes edible while still solid.

Costata—(Medium.) Conical, pointed; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. Skin salmon yellow; flesh light-yellow; astringent while solid, excellent when ripe. Ripens late; fine keeper; tree a rapid and upright grower. Luxuriant foliage.

Goshio—Very large, round, somewhat flattened. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Average specimen ten ounces, and some times yields specimens sixteen ounces in weight. Keeps late, flesh red, tree erect grower.

Hiyakume—This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Miyotan (Mazeli.) Round, or slightly oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half-brown and half red flesh are often produced on the

same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

Tamopan—(Big Grindstone.) This valuable, new, vigorous variety was introduced by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In Japan this is considered the best of all persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

Triumph—Originated in Florida, but grown from seed imported from Japan. Tomato shaped; medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches; skin smooth and bright red; flesh yellow, firm and of fine quality. Very few seeds. Tree a strong and upright grower; very productive.

Tsurunoko—(Stork Egg, Mino Kaki.) Large, oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 4 to 5 ounces, some times 10 ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex, flesh red, very good, keeps late. Edible only when soft; foliage long and shiny, tree compact of vigorous growth.

Zengi or Zingi—(Name of Japanese Village.) Small $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter, weight three to four ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September, while still solid; very prolific.

Plums

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|--|--------|---------|
| 5 to 7 feet, extra heavy | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way. | | |

Abundance—(Yellow-Fleshed Botan.) Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; cling-stone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets.

Burbank—In general characteristics, resembles Abundance, or Yellow fleshed Botan. Color cherry-red,

mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is one of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for northern states.

Combination—One of Burbank's best. An extremely handsome, large, early light crimson plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow, nearly free-stone. Ripens June 5 to 15.

Cumberland—Originated near Augusta from seed collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Matures August and September. The best late Plum for this locality.

Red Nagate—(Red June, or Long Fruit.) $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed; skin thick; purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, sub-acid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum—(Yonemomo.) Large, skin

dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section, and adapted to the Middle and Northern states.

Wickson—Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.

Quinces

These succeed best in strong, clay soil, in special localities, and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some sections, Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Apple, or Orange—Large; round. Excellent late variety; bears abundantly.

Meeche's Prolific—Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.

Rea's—(Rea's Mammoth.) A very large and fine variety of the Apple Quince. A thrifty grower,

and productive. By some considered the best of all Quinces.

PRICES: Each 10
Strong, budded, 4-5 feet, branched.. \$1.00 \$8.00
Strong, budded, 3-4 feet, branched.. .75 6.50

Nut-Bearing Trees

Almonds

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The almond requires the same cultivation as the Peach.

PRICES: Each 10.
1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet .. \$1.00 \$8.00

I. X. L.—A desirable California variety. Sturdy upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.

Butternuts

Butternuts—(*Juglans Cinerea*.) Tree large—Native New Brunswick and Georgia to Dakota and Arkansas. Fine Autumn color, fruits in clusters, kernels sweet and edible, fine for orchards or specimen planting.

PRICES: Each 10.
18-24 inches .. .50 \$4.00

Walnuts

English or Persian Walnuts
(*Juglans Regia*)

The **English Walnut** requires a rich, well-drained and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hard pan, heavy clays, or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern

States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown.

PRICES: Each 10
18-24 inch, \$.75 \$6.00

Black Walnut

(*Juglans Nigra*)

The well known native Black Walnut.

PRICES: Each 10
5-6 ft., heavy \$1.50 \$12.50
4-5 ft., heavy 1.00 8.00
3-4 ft.75 6.00

Japanese Walnuts

The **Japan Walnut** succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome; has a large spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet.

PRICES: Each 10
18-24 inches .. .50 \$4.00

Pecans

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that Pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees of well-known and meritorious varieties should be planted, and these varieties should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy-cracking quality, and freedom from disease; furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from good, bearing trees.

Pecans should be planted from 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, but this must be good; although the Pecan adapts itself to a great variety of soils—the rich alluvial soil of the river bottom and high land of the sandy pine levels. The Pecan grows well on sandy land having a clay sub-soil, but it will not flourish in deep sand. Never set a Pecan in pipe clay land, or that which is not well drained. If the land sours the tree will die or will be so badly injured that it will never give satisfactory results. If you expect to get good results from your Pecans, the trees must receive the proper care and attention as to cultivation, fertilization and pruning. If you do not propose to follow these directions better leave Pecans alone.

The best time for transplanting Pecans is just as soon as the trees are thoroughly matured in the fall, and the transplanting can be safely done until March. The land between the rows can be planted for

several years in Cotton, Peas, Potatoes, Melons or any hoed crop. Never plant small grain in the Pecan orchard. When the trees have reached the bearing stage it is advisable to plant a cover-crop of Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, or Clover, and turn these under at the proper time.

The Pecan is long lived. Budded and grafted trees, if given the proper attention will begin to bear 5 years after being set out, but paying results cannot be expected of the trees before 8 years of age. A 10 year old tree should produce from 15 to 20 pounds of nuts.

For fungus diseases and insects injurious to the Pecan, see page 6.

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans

Take great care in preventing the roots of trees from becoming dry by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting, they must be carefully covered with moss, wet sacks or something similar, to protect them from drying out. This is important. Only one tree should be removed at a time, and this set at once in the hole previously dug. The hole must be at least two feet wide and of proper depth. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe or hatchet. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the tap-root, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive food, and at the same time affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Place the tree in the hole about two inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half full with well pulverized top soil in which there is a proper proportion of well-rotted stable manure. If this is not available, use the proper amount of high-grade fertilizer or bone meal. This must also be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack the earth well about the roots of the tree, the firmer the better. Fill up the hole and pack the dirt well, but leave at least two inches of loose soil on top. If the soil is very dry, some water should be poured about the tree when the hole is partly filled. When the trees are more than four to five feet in height, the top should be cut back to within four feet of the ground. Do this after the tree is planted. Be careful not to break the eyes off the tree in handling. Keep them well cultivated and properly pruned.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed two feet below the level is ample.

All trees are budded or grafted on thrifty two and three year seedlings, and are, therefore, very hardy and satisfactory.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet, heavy | \$1.75 | \$16.50 |
| 4 to 5 feet, heavy | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet, heavy | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 2 to 3 feet, heavy | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Frotscher—Very large, nuts averaging 45 or 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Delmas—A large nut and a very early and prolific bearer.

Moneymaker—It is an early bearer, prolific, healthy and remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong; a heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Schley—Medium to large; 1½ to 1¾ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Stuart—Nut large to very large; 1¾ to 2½ inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality; kernel full, plump, of best quality; flavor rich and sweet; a good grower; heavy bearer; excellent.

Van Deman—Nut large to very large; from 1¾ to 2½ inches in length, slender, pointed at both ends; shell of medium thickness; excellent cracking qualities; kernel full and plump; flavor good; vigorous grower; large foliage.

Small Fruits

Blackberries

Cultural Directions—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventative for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways set the plants in checks 6 to 7 feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; burned at once. The young canes should be clipped this will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

PRICES:

20c each; \$1.50 for 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Eldorado—Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.

Himalaya—Strong grower; very prolific. A desirable variety; on account of quick growth should be grown on trellis.

Mersereau—A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.

Cherries

| PRICE: | Each |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Heavy, 11-16 in. caliper | \$1.50 |

Black Tartarian—Very large; black.

Early Richmond—Medium size, light red, acid. Ripe last of May.

Governor Wood—Large; yellow and red.

Large Montmorenci—The best cherry for general use. Large size; rich red. Very productive; follows Early Richmond. A good grower and bearer.

Dewberries

Cultural Directions—Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake, 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut

Olives

Picholine Olives were quite extensively cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, previous to the Civil War, and an excellent quality of oil was produced. Some of these plantings are still producing fruit which is used quite successfully for pickling. There is no reason why this industry should not be revived.

A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|---|-------|--------|
| 24 to 30 inches, well-branched, from pots and open ground..... | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, from pots and open ground | .50 | 4.00 |

Pomegranates

The **Pomegranate** is hardy in the gulf states and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The

plants will frequently attain a height of upward of 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in eastern markets, and the Pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 3-4 ft., very bushy | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 2-3 ft., bushy | .50 | 4.00 |

Nelson—Large sweet and very desirable.

Spanish Ruby—Purple Seeded Large, yellow, with crimson cheek, flesh purplish crimson, sweet, best quality.

Subacid—Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, sub-acid.

Sweet—Fruit very large, brilliantly colored.

Wonderful—A new, late ripening sort with large, highly colored fruit and fine pulp.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT**Deciduous Shrubs**

It is seldom that a home in the country, suburb or town cannot be improved in appearance and greatly enhanced in value by the judicious treatment of the grounds, irrespective of size; and for this purpose many flowering shrubs lend themselves most admirably. Shrubbery, properly planted and massed, is most effective in bringing out certain features of the lawn, to screen some unsightly building or object, or to break the outline of foundation walls.

Along the drive, the walk or the edge of the lawn, borders of shrubs may be planted that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until frost. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries and branches of many varieties add cheer and color to the winter landscape. Frequently one finds a spot that suggest the use of an individual specimen—in such a case a variety should be selected that will develop symmetrically.

In addition to the shrubs that are best adapted to the various sections of the South, we grow many of the hardier kinds suited to the colder sections of the North and North-West.

Planting and Cultivating Shrubs

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous trees on page 2 apply to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring, after being planted.

Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althaeas, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spiraea, etc. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

Althaea Frutex. See Hibiscus Syriacus**Azalea**

Azalea calendulacea—(A. Lutea.) (Great Flame Azalea.) This is one of our most magnificent native flowering shrubs, producing about the middle of April, quantities of clusters of large flowers of many shades of yellow, orange, buff, and shades of red. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. Some plants attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet. When planted in masses, its great beauty is brought out.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 2-2½ ft., strong clumps | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 18-24 in., clumps | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 12-18 in., clumps | .75 | 6.00 |

Azalea nudiflora—Pinxter Flower; Wood Honey-suckle. The well known native variety which produces pinkish white flowers in early April before the leaves appear.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 3-4 feet | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 2-3 feet | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 18-24 inches | .75 | 6.00 |

Berberis

Berberis Thunbergii—(Thunberg's Barberry.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright-green, changing in Autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson; yellow flowers produced in early April followed by red berries which are produced in great profusion and which last the entire winter. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| 18-24 in., well branched | .50 | \$4.00 |
| 12-18 in., well branched | .40 | 3.00 |

Berberis Vulgaris Altro-purpurea—(Purple-leaved Barberry.) A form of the European Barberry, but with bright purple foliage; small, bright yellow flowers, borne in great profusion last of April; a most conspicuous plant; very effective when properly planted with other shrubs. This plant usually attains a height of 5 to 6 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| 3-4 feet | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .50 | 4.00 |

Buddleia

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| 4-5 ft., well branched | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 3-4 ft., well branched | .50 | 4.50 |
| 2-3 ft., well branched | .40 | 3.50 |
| 18-24 in., well branched | .30 | 2.50 |

Buddleia Davidii magnifica—(B. variabilis magnifica.) (Butterfly Bush.) Flowers of a deep shade of violet; plant is also tall grower; blooms from June until frost; very ornamental. The best Buddleia yet introduced.

Calycanthus

Calycanthus floridus—(butneria floridana.) Sweet or Strawberry Shrub. The native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant, blooms in early April and lasts for several weeks.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 3-4 feet | \$.75 | \$6.50 |
| 2-3 feet | .50 | 4.00 |

CALYCANTHUS PRAECOX. See *Meratia praecox*.

Callicarpa

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 2-3 feet | \$.40 | \$3.00 |
| 18-24 inches | .30 | 2.50 |

Callicarpa Americana—(French Mulberry.) With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

Callicarpa Americana alba—Very scarce. Similar to above, but with white berries. A very distinct and novel plant.

Cercis**(Judas Tree)**

Cercis Siliquastrum—A new form which originated in the Nursery of P. J. Berckmans Co. A large growing shrub or small tree; leaves heart-shaped, and, like the other *Cercis*, assumes a yellow tone in autumn. This Judas Tree is the most profuse bloomer we have ever seen; deep lavender colored flowers, four times as large as that of our native Judas Tree. They are produced in large bunches, and when in full bloom, the tree is an entire mass of color. This variety has been tested for several years, and, in offering it, we are sure that it will become a great favorite.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 4-6 ft., extra heavy, budded | \$.150 | \$12.50 |
| 3-4 ft., heavy, budded | 1.25 | 10.00 |

Chilopsis

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 4-5 feet | \$.45 | \$4.00 |
| 3-4 feet | .35 | 3.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .25 | 2.00 |

Chilopsis linearis—(Flowering Willow.) A tall-growing shrub or small tree from southwest Texas; leaves linear; flowers lilac striped with yellow; lobes beautifully crimped; blooms continuously from April until frost. Does well in dry situations.

Chionanthus

Chionanthus virginicus—(White Fringe.) A very ornamental native shrub. In early April the plant is literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| 15-18 in., branched | \$.35 | \$3.00 |

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. See *Poncirus Trifoliata*.

Cornus
(Dogwood)

C. Sibirica—(Red Siberian Osier.) An upright shrub. Branches bright red; leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, in numerous small panicles; fruit light blue. Usually attains a height of 6 to 10 feet. A very conspicuous shrub in early spring.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-------------------|-------|--------|
| 3-4 ft., branched | \$.50 | \$4.50 |
| 2-3 ft., branched | .35 | 3.00 |

Corchorus

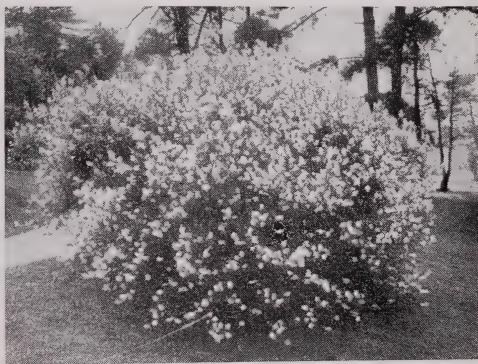
Corchorus Japonicus fl. pl. (Kerria Japonica.) Globe Flower; Japanese Rose. This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow bloom about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about five feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 2-3 feet | \$.50 | \$4.00 |
| 18-24 inches | .25 | 2.00 |

Cydonia

Cydonia Japonica—(Japan Quince, or Fire Bush.) Mixed colors.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 3-4 feet | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .75 | 6.00 |
| 18-24 inches | .50 | 4.00 |



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA

Deutzia

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 2-3 feet | \$.50 | \$4.50 |
| 18-24 inches | .45 | 3.50 |
| 12-18 inches | .35 | 3.00 |

D. gracilis—Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

D. gracilis rosea—Flowers single, outer petals pink; quite dwarf; blooms in early April.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| 4-5 ft., very heavy | \$.60 | \$5.50 |
| 3-4 ft., very heavy | .50 | 4.50 |
| 2-3 ft., very heavy | .45 | 4.00 |
| 18-24 inches, very bushy | .35 | 3.00 |

Deutzia Pride of Rochester—Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.

D. scabra crenata—(Single White Deutzia.) Flowers pure white, single, produced in great profusion in April. A tall grower.

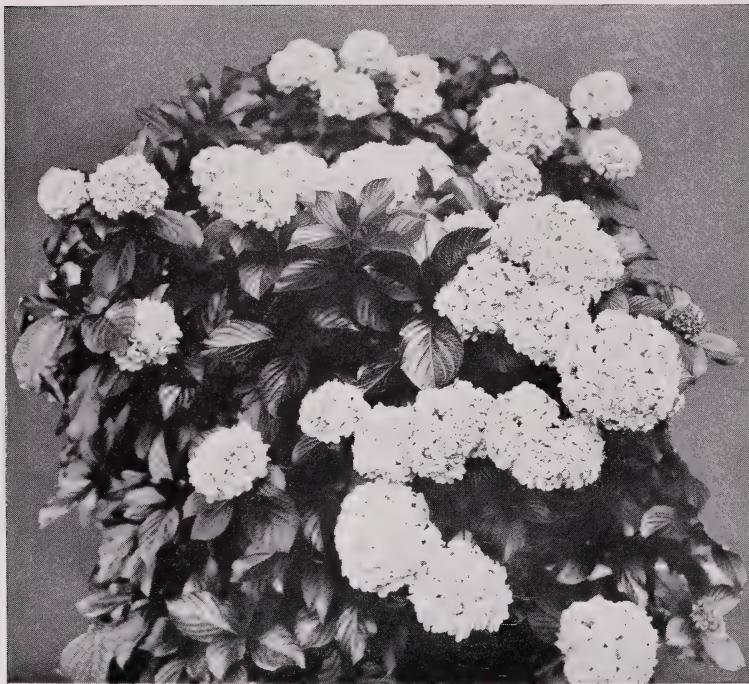
D. scabra crenata flore plena alba—(D. scabra candidissima.) Flowers pure white, double, produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.

D. scabra crenata flore plena rosea—(Double Pink Deutzia.) Same as *Deutzia crenata flore plena alba*, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable; blooms last of April, or a little later than *Pride of Rochester*.

DOGWOOD. See *Cornus*.

Euonymus

Euonymus Bungeanus—(Bunge's Spindle Tree.) A tall growing Chinese shrub; branches slender;



HYDRANGEA

leaves dark, shiny green; fruit bright red, very showy. Yellowish flowers produced in late spring. A most desirable deciduous shrub. Ultimate height 8 to 12 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------|-------|--------|
| 5-6 feet, heavy | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| 4-5 feet, heavy | .50 | 4.00 |

Exochorda
(Pearl Bush)

Exochorda grandiflora—(*Spiraea grandiflora*.) A desirable, large, growing shrub, attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Large, pure white flowers produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snowbank. When planted in a mass this plant is most conspicuous.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| 3-4 ft., well-branched | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| 2-3 ft., well-branched | .50 | 4.00 |
| 18-24 in., well-branched | .35 | 2.50 |

Forsythia
(Golden Bell)

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 3 years, 3-4 ft., well-branched | \$.50 | \$4.50 |
| 2 years, 2-3 ft., well-branched | .40 | 3.50 |

Forsythia intermedia—(Hybrid Golden Bell.) A tall variety with slender, arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet; blooms in March.

Forsythia suspensa—(Drooping Golden Bell.) A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green, flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet.

F. suspensa fortunei—(Fortunes Golden Bell.) Similar to F. Suspensa, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers Golden Yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in March.

F. viridissima—(Golden Bell.) Flowers golden yellow,

profusion in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

Genista

Genista Juncea — (*Spartium Junceum*.) Spanish Broom. A most beautiful, erect-growing shrub, almost leafless; stems of vivid green, and when laden with its profusion of golden yellow flowers during April, it forms a most conspicuous object. It continues in bloom for six weeks.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------|-------|--------|
| 2 year | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| 1 year | .50 | 4.00 |

Hibiscus Syriacus

Althaea frutex—(Rose of Sharon.) The flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts.

Single, semi-double and double. When ordering state color desired.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 4-5 ft., grafted, extra strong | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 3-4 ft., grafted, extra strong | .50 | 4.50 |

2-3 ft., grafted, well-branched40 3.50
Althaea Standards—A standard form of this beautiful flower.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 4-5 in., | \$.90 | \$8.00 |
| 3-4 in., | .75 | 6.00 |

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.



HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

Hydrangea

When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variation is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil.

Can supply white, pink and blue. When order-

ing state color desired. Have white also in larger sizes.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| 24-30 in., well branched | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 18-24 in., branched | .40 | 3.50 |

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora—A recent introduction of great value. Blooms very large, snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April and lasts almost the entire summer. In form the panicles are similar to *H. Hortensis*.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------|-------|--------|
| 2 years | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| 1 year | .50 | 4.00 |

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------|-------|--------|
| 2 years | \$.75 | \$6.50 |
| 1 year | .50 | 4.00 |

Hypericum

Hypericum Moserianum—(Golden St. John's Wort.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of one to two feet. In this section almost an evergreen; leaves dark-green; large, single, bright, golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective when planted in masses. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| 3 yrs., extra heavy | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 2 yrs., well branched | .45 | 4.00 |

Jasminum (Jasmine)

Jasminum floridum—(J. Subulatum J. Reevesiana.) A very desirable variety with flexuous branches and very pretty foliage. Golden yellow flowers half an inch in diameter produced during summer. Hardy as far north as Washington.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------|-------|--------|
| 2 years | \$.35 | \$3.00 |

Jasminum nudiflorum—(Naked-Flowered Jasmine.) A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark-

green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen; leaves dark-green; bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. One of the first plants to bloom. Hardy at New York.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| 2-3 ft., very heavy | \$.40 | \$3.50 | \$30.00 |
| 18-24 in., well branched | .30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |



CRAPE MYRTLE

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle)

Lagerstroemia indica—(Crape Myrtle.) A very popular and free flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in May. We offer four colors: White, Crimson, Pink and Purple.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|------------------------|-------|--------|
| 5-6 ft., well branched | \$.50 | \$1.50 |
| 4-5 ft., well branched | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 3-4 ft., well branched | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 2-3 ft., branched | .75 | 6.00 |

Lonicera

(Honeysuckle) Bush or Upright Form

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are readily cultivated.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| 3-4 ft. | \$.50 | \$4.00 |
| 2-3 ft., bushy | .40 | 3.50 |
| 18-24 in., well branched | .30 | 2.50 |

Lonicera Fragrantissima—Fragrant Honeysuckle. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet scented, pinkish-white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

L. Morrowi—(Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.) A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

L. Rosea—A Japanese variety of medium growth, producing very freely in early April beautiful pink flowers.

L. Ruprechtiana—(Manchurian Honeysuckle.) Flowers pure white. Blooms in March and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

Meratia

Meratia Praecox—(*Chionanthus fragrans*. *Calycanthus Praecox*.) (Oriental Sweet Shrub.) A Japan-



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM

ese shrub, producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1st, and lasting for about four weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is a most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are scarce of flowers.

PRICES: Each 10
18-24 in., branched \$.50 \$4.00

PEARL BUSH. See *Exochorda*.

Philadelphus
(*Syringa* or *Mock Orange*)

Very handsome and vigorous growing shrub with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May.

PRICES: Each 10
4-5 ft., well branched \$.50
2-3 ft., well branched40 3.50
18-24 in., branched30 2.50
Prices on larger sizes on request.

Philadelphus bouquet blanc—A fine new variety with semi-double white flowers; very free bloomer.

P. conquette—A very desirable new variety with large sweet-scented flowers; dwarf grower.

P. coronarius—(Garland or Sweet *Syringa*.) Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion.

P. grandiflorus—A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.

P. laxus—Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late-blooming variety.

P. souv de Billard—Leaves broad, beautiful flowers, late bloomer.

Poncirus

Poncirus trifoliata—(*Citrus trifoliata*.) (Hardy Orange.) As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant attains a height of 10 to 15 feet, and is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliata, retained quite late, but is not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance during winter. In early March the plant is covered with a mass of large, single, white flowers, and a second and third crop of blooms, of similar size, are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes this plant a showy garden feature. It is also an excellent hedge plant.

PRICE: Each 10
3 years, well branched \$.35 \$3.00

Prunus

Prunus japonica flore plena alba—(Dwarf Double Flowering Almond.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small double white flowers. One of the best of the early flowering shrubs.

P. japonica flore plena rubra—(Dwarf Double Pink Flowering Almonds.) Same as the double white almond, except the flowers are double rose. A very beautiful shrub.

PRICE: Each 10
2-3 feet \$1.00

Prunus Mume—(Japanese Double Flowering Apricot.) A very early blooming variety. In March the tree is literally covered with a mass of double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for a lawn. Very scarce.

PRICE: Each 10
3-4 inches \$1.00

Prunus Triloba—(*Amygdalis triloba*.) Double flowering plum. A native of China; a very desirable early flowering ornamental shrub. Double flowers of a delicate pink shade are produced in enormous

quantity along the slender branches. Blooms April 1st.

PRICE: Each
3-4 feet \$1.00

Punica
(*Pomegranate*)

Very valuable, summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.

PRICES: Each 10
4-5 ft., extra heavy \$.75 \$6.00
3-4 ft., very heavy, well branched60 5.00
2-3 ft., branched40 3.50

Punica Granatum alba—Double; white.

P. Granatum rubra—Beautiful double red flowers.

P. Granatum variegata—Sometimes double-red and double-variegated blooms will appear on the same plant.

PYRUS JAPONICA. See *Cydonia*.

Rhodotypos
(*Kerria*)

Rhodotypos kerrioides—(White *Kerria*.) A beautiful and distinct Japanese shrub, attaining a height from 4 to 6 feet; large leaves; white flowers an inch or more in diameter freely produced middle of April, followed by black berries which are retained during the winter.

PRICES: Each 10
2-3 ft., well branched50 4.00
18-24 in., well branched40 3.50

Rosmarinus. Rosemary

Rosemary Officinalis—A shrubby evergreen with blue flowers borne in the axiles of the leaves; one of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs. Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to six inches to facilitate transplanting.

PRICE: Each 10
18-24 inches \$.50 \$4.50

Salvia Greggii—Hardy Ever-Blooming *Salvia*. This is native of Western Texas, and is, therefore, extremely hardy; it can stand zero weather and resists drought. It begins to bloom in early spring and lasts until the blooms are killed by frost; the flower is carmine; plant grows to a height of 3-4 feet and a corresponding width; very effective for massing; a most satisfactory plant.

PRICE: Each 10
2 years \$.50 \$4.00

Spring Blooming Spiraeas

S. arguta—(Hybrid Snow Garland.) Fine and showy. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading into yellow and salmon. Blooms in early Spring. Height 3 to 5 feet.

S. prunifolia flore plena—(Bridal Wreath.) A beautiful, early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March.

S. Reevesiana flore plena—(*S. Cantonensis flore plena*.) With large, round clusters of double white flowers which cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.

PRICES: Each 10
3-4 ft., \$.60 \$5.00
2-3 ft.,50 4.00
18-24 inches40 3.50

S. Reevesiana—(Reeve's Single *Spiraea*.) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush; flowers very free.

S. Van Houttei—(Van Houtte's *Spiraea*.) A graceful shrub, growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Produces a

**SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI**

profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spiraeas.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 3-4 feet | \$.45 | \$4.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .35 | 3.00 |
| 18-24 inches | .25 | 2.00 |

S. Thunbergii—(Common Snow Garland.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 18-24 inches | \$.50 | \$4.50 |
| 12-18 inches | .40 | 3.50 |
| 10-12 inches | .30 | 2.50 |

Perpetual Blooming Spiraeas

Spiraea Anthony Waterer—(Crimson Spiraea.) An improvement upon S. Bumaldi. A remarkably free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about 3 feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

S. Fortunei—A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for a border or for planting in groups.

S. Froebeli—A fine, free-growing sort; rosy-colored, flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage tinted dark red.

S. callosa alba—(Fortune's Dwarf White Spiraea.) Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 years only, extra heavy | \$.40 | \$3.50 |

S. Billardii—(Billard's Spiraea.) A tall growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles; Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 3-4 feet | \$.45 | \$4.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .35 | 3.00 |
| 18-24 inches | .25 | 2.00 |

Symporicarpos

Symporicarpos racemosus—(Snowberry.) A graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall, slender drooping branches, flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months.

Symporicarpos vulgaris—(Coral Berry.) A native shrub growing naturally from New York to Texas; 4 to 6 feet tall. Purplish red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 3 years | \$.50 | \$4.00 |
| 2 years | .40 | 3.50 |

Syringa
(Lilac)

These old-fashioned shrubs have been popular for ages. Our collection embraces some of the old as well as the cream of the new European sorts. The first blooms appear here the latter part of March. The Lilac will give the best results in fertile soils, moderately moist, but well drained.

We can supply both single and double varieties. When ordering state color desired.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Budded Plants. | | |
| 18-24 inches | \$.50 | \$4.00 |

Tamarix
(Tamarisk)

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves which resembles the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance.

An excellent plant for the seashore.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| 5-6 ft., very heavy | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 4-5 ft., very heavy | .50 | 4.00 |
| 3-4 ft., heavy | .35 | 3.00 |

Tamarix gallica—(French Tamarisk.) Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

T. juniperina—(T. plumosa.) (Japanese Tamarisk.) Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a beautiful variety; blooms early in April.

T. odessana—(Caspian Tamarisk.) A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than T. Gallica.

Viburnum
(Snowball)

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 2-3 ft., branched | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 18-24 in., branched | .50 | 4.00 |

Viburnum Japonicum Reticulatum—Strong branches, leaves light green, flowers white. One of the hardestiest varieties.

V. Opulus—(High-Bush Cranberry.) A tall shrub with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters the latter part of April. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

V. Opulus sterile—(Common Snowball, Guelder Rose.) Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite.

V. tomentosum plicatum—(Japanese Snowball.) A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.

Vitex
(Chaste or Hemp Tree)

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 4-6 ft., well branched | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 3-4 ft., well branched | .45 | 4.00 |
| 2-3 ft., well branched | .35 | 3.00 |

Vitex Agnus castus—This is a valuable shrub, or medium growing tree. Flowers in spikes, blue

color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

V. Agnus castus alba—Same as above, but with white flowers. A very desirable shrub.

WHITE FRINGE. See *Chionanthus*.

Wiegela
(Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigela candida—Pure white; excellent.

W. Mt. Blanc—Blooms similar to *Candida* except that flowers at first are white, later turning to light pink.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| 3-4 feet | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 2-3 feet | .50 | 4.50 |
| 18-24 inches | .40 | 3.50 |

W. hybrida Eva Rathke—Flowers deep carmine red; profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.

W. rosea—Flowers are light pink, compact grower, free bloomer.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| 2-3 feet | \$.65 | \$6.00 |
| 18-24 inches | .50 | 4.50 |

Deciduous Trees

The intelligent tree planter readily appreciates the difference in value between a tree dug in the forest and one taken from our nursery where it has received proper care during the first years of its life. The one is tall, slender and with only a small top; the other is sturdy, with well-developed trunk and a top that is a promise of its future beauty and usefulness as a shade tree. All of our trees have been transplanted several times and plenty of room for development allowed in the row. The root-system is perfect, and, when our nursery-grown trees are properly set and pruned, there should be no loss.

Directions for Planting and Pruning—Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but, when a tree has an abundance of roots, and a small top, and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about two inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water, so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, if the ground is very dry, it should be sprinkled at evening and early morning. This will keep the bark tender and when rooted the sap will flow easily.

ACACIA. (Mimosa.) See *Albizzia*.

Acer

(Maple)

Acer dasycarpum—(A. saccharinum.) (Silver or White Maple.) A native species. A desirable, rapid-growing shade tree. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. Should not be confused with the Silver Poplar, or European Aspen, which throws up many shoots from the roots.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 15-18 ft., 3-3½ in., caliper | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 12-15 ft., 2-2½ in., caliper | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 12-15 ft., 1¾-2 in., caliper | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in., caliper | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 8-10 ft., 1-1½ in., caliper | .75 | 6.00 |

A. Japonicum—(Japanese Maple.) When planted in a shady situation where they are protected from the afternoon summer sun, these beautiful plants will give most satisfactory results. The foliage is delicately and finely cut, and the decorative value of these Maples has long been recognized by all lovers

of beautiful trees. The plants should be set about three to four feet apart, when planted in a bed.

| PRICES: | Each |
|----------------|--------|
| 3-4 feet | \$3.00 |
| 2-3 feet | \$2.00 |

A. dasycarpum Wieri—(Wier's Cut-Leaf Silver Maple.) This is a beautiful form of the Silver Maple. Leaves deeply cut and delicately divided; branches drooping, frequently touching the ground. A rapid grower and very effective and popular variety for lawn and park planting. Height 35 to 40 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|----------|
| 12-15 ft., budded, well branched | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | |
| 10-12 ft., budded, well branched | 2.00 | 17.50 | |
| 8-10 ft., budded, well branched | 1.50 | 12.50 | \$100.00 |
| 6-8 ft., budded, well branched | 1.00 | 9.00 | 80.00 |

Albizzia
(Mimosa)

Albizzia Julibrissin—(Acacia Julibrissin.) A rapid growing tree, with spreading branches and a low,

flat-topped head; foliage fine and feathery; pink flowers in large heads borne at tips of branches; blooms middle of May and continues for several weeks; a remarkably fine tree.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|-----|
| 12-14 ft., very heavy | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | |
| 10-12 ft., very heavy | 2.00 | 17.50 | |
| 8-10 ft., very heavy | 1.50 | 12.50 | |
| 6-8 ft., heavy | 1.00 | 8.00 | |

Aleurites (Candle Nut)

Aleurites Fordii—The Tung Oil or Wood Oil Tree of China. A medium-sized tree indigenous to central China; reaches a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a spread of 20 to 30 feet. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad, handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained sand-clay loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of 30 years or more. The apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung oil or China wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes. Commercial plantings should be confined to cheap lands, as the probable yield of oil will not pay for the use of more valuable ones. Experimental plantings of this tung tree have been started in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. It is quite distinct from the Candlenut Tree (*Aleurites moluccana*), in being hardier and deciduous. This tree is becoming very popular as an ornamental. It is perfectly hardy at Augusta.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|-----|
| 12-15 ft., heavy | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | |
| 10-12 ft., heavy | 2.00 | 17.50 | |
| 8-10 ft., | 1.50 | 12.50 | |
| 6-8 ft. | 1.00 | 8.00 | |

Amygdalis Persica

During March these double-flowering peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. They are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil in which other peaches will grow.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| 1 year, 4-5 ft., extra heavy | \$1.00 | \$8.00 | |
| 1 year, 3-4 ft., well branched | .75 | 6.00 | |

Amygdalis Persica Chrysanthemum—(Chrysanthemum-Flowered Peach.) Flowers very large, double pink, center quilled like a Chrysanthemum, extra fine; blooms first of April.

- A. *Persica rubra flore plena*—Double crimson.
- A. *Persica alba flore plena*—Double white.
- A. *Persica carnea flore plena*—Double pink.

Celtis (Hackberry)

Celtis Davidiana—Leaves narrow or rounded at the base; green and shining on both sides. Hardy and a very distinct species, with dark green and glossy foliage. Bark smoother than *Celtis Mississipiensis*.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 12-14 feet | \$1.50 | \$12.50 | \$100.00 |
| 10-12 feet | 1.00 | 8.00 | 70.00 |
| 8-10 feet | .75 | 6.50 | 55.00 |
| 6-8 feet | .50 | 4.50 | 35.00 |

C. mississippiensis—(Nettle Tree, Hackberry or Sugarberry.) One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air, so that they will not dry out.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|----------|
| 18-20 ft., well branched, 3½ inch caliper | \$5.00 | \$45.00 | \$400.00 |
| 14-16 ft., well branched, 2½-3 inch caliper | 2.00 | 18.00 | 175.00 |
| 12-14 ft., well branched, 1½-2 inch caliper | 1.50 | 12.50 | 120.00 |
| 10-12 ft., well branched, 1-1¼ inch caliper | 1.00 | 8.00 | 75.00 |
| 8-10 feet | .75 | 6.00 | 55.00 |

CERASUS—Flowering Cherry. See *prunus*.

Cercis (Judas Tree)

Cercis canadensis—(Red Bud or American Judas Tree.) A fast-growing round headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|---------|----------|
| 12-14 ft., extra heavy | \$4.00 | \$35.00 | |
| 10-12 ft., 1¾-2¼ in. cal., extra heavy | 2.00 | 18.00 | |
| 8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. cal., extra heavy | 1.50 | 12.50 | \$100.00 |
| 6-8 ft., 1¼ in. cal. | 1.25 | 10.50 | 85.00 |



DOGWOOD

Cornus (Dogwood)

Cornus florida—(White-Flowering Dogwood.) The native large white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|---------|
| 6-8 ft., very heavy, well branched | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 5-6 ft., very heavy, well branched | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 4-5 ft., very heavy, well branched | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 3-4 ft., well branched | .75 | 6.00 |
| 2-3 ft., branched | .50 | 4.50 |

Landscaping



Photo Showing the Cold Dismal Appearance of a House Before The Plan of Landscaping Was Started.

“Correct Landscape Gardening is the First



IN directing your attention to our Landscape Department, we do it with a knowledge that the personnel of this department are men, with a wide knowledge of the habits, growth, adaptability, and fitness of plants, that our equipment for laying out, grading where necessary and planting are of the best. That from our Nursery we can furnish the widest variety of plants, trees, etc. Also the kind best suited to climatic conditions.

The above illustrations give some idea of the results to be obtained from thoughtful planting. The first picture shows the grounds after they have been graded terraced and sodded; in this a marked improvement can be noted. In the other picture the planting has been made, and, while a number of small plants were used, which is often desirable, the effect in future will be most gratifying.

The *Gardenino*



The Same House After the Plan Has Been Executed, Showing How Nature Has Been Enhanced by Our Artists.—

"Step in the Making of a House Into a Home"



It is not the purpose of this Department to merely sell nursery stock. We have many requests from our friends and patrons for suggestions and this department is to render this service. We are in a position to handle the job, be it large or small, and can send a competent man to go over the situation with you, make your plans that can be carried out at once, (or, that can be completed by additions each year.)

For the service of this department, we make a reasonable charge for the time and cost of the plans furnished. In the event that a visit is necessary, our charge covers railroad fare, hotel bills and consultation fee. We do not make a charge for suggestions as to what to plant or the care, pruning, spraying, fertilizing, etc., that is done through correspondence. This department is for service, write us, telephone us, or come to see us with your problems and let us serve you.

Landscape Gardening



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C. florida rubra—(Red-Flowering Dogwood.) Similar to the White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

| PRICES: | Each. |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 5-6 ft., very heavy, budded | \$2.50 |
| 4-5 ft., very heavy, budded | 2.00 |
| 3-4 ft., heavy, budded | 1.75 |
| 2-3 ft., budded | 1.25 |

ELM—See *Ulmus*.

Ginkgo

Ginkgo biloba—(*Salisburia adiantifolia*.) (Maiden-hair Tree.) A most beautiful and interesting Japanese tree. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of the Maiden-hair Fern.



GINKGO BILOBA

One of the most desirable shade trees we have. Free from insect diseases. A very popular tree in many cities for street and avenue planting. Considerably used in Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 8-10 feet | \$3.00 | |
| 6-8 feet | 2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 5-6 feet | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 4-5 feet | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 3-4 feet | .75 | 6.00 |

Hovenia

Hovenia Dulcis—(Honey Tree.) A very attractive small tree with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, heart shaped. The flowers furnish fine bee food. An attractive tree for the lawn.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 4-5 feet | \$.75 | \$6.00 |

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata—(Golden Rain Tree.) A most beautiful, hardy, ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark-bright green. During the latter part of May large panicles of yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelope the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which make the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly. Height, 25 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 10-12 feet | \$2.00 | |
| 8-10 ft., heavy, well branched | 1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 6-8 ft., heavy, well branched | 1.00 | 8.00 |

LINDEN—See *Tilia*.

Liquidambar

(Sweet Gum)

Liquidambar styraciflora—(American Sweet Gum, or Bilsted.) One of our handsome native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple. Invaluable for street and landscape planting.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| 12-14 ft., well branched, | | |
| 2½-3 in. caliper | \$4.00 | |
| 10-12 ft., well branched, | | |
| 2-2½ in. caliper | 2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 8-10 ft., well branched, | | |
| 1½-2 in. caliper | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 6-8 ft., 1-1½ in. caliper | 1.25 | 10.00 |

Liriodendron

(Tulip Poplar)

Liriodendron tulipifera—(Tulip Tree, Tulip Poplar.) A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish-green, tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| 15-18 ft., 3-3½ in. cal. | \$5.00 | |
| 12-15 ft., 2-2½ in. cal. | 2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in. cal. | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 8-10 ft., 1¼-1¾ in. cal. | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 6-8 ft., 1 inch caliper | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Magnolia

(Chinese Species)

All of the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in the early spring, before the leaves appear, and several sorts produce, or continue to bloom, at periods during the entire summer. No selection is complete without some of these desirable plants.

Magnolia obavata—(*M. purpurea*.) Chinese Purple Magnolia. This popular variety makes a small tree of compact growth; large purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of



KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA

March, and few flowers are produced during the entire summer.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|-----|
| 3-4 ft., well branched | \$2.00 | \$17.50 | |
| 2-3 ft., well branched | 1.25 | 10.00 | |
| 18-24 in., branched | .75 | 6.00 | |

M. Soulangiana nigra—(Dark-Flowered Magnolia.) A very rare variety of vigorous and robust growth; flowers large, dark purple; several shades darker than *M. obavata*. A free bloomer. Commences to bloom in March and blooms spasmodically during the entire summer. A most beautiful and desirable variety. Distinct from any other sort.

| PRICES: | Each |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| 3-4 ft., branched, home-grown | \$2.00 |
| 2-3 ft., branched, home-grown | 1.50 |
| 18-24 inches, home-grown | 1.00 |



TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE

Melia

(China Tree)

Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis—(Texas Umbrella Tree, Umbrella China.) A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April. Ultimate height, 25 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|---------|----------|
| 7-8 ft., very heavy, well branched | \$2.50 | \$22.50 | |
| 6-7 ft., heavy, branched, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper | 2.00 | 17.50 | \$150.00 |
| 5-6 ft., well branched, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper | 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 4-5 ft., branched, 1 in. caliper | 1.00 | 8.00 | 75.00 |

M. Azedarach umbraculiformis aurea—(Golden Leaf China Tree.) This is a new variety of the China tree. Foliage of beautiful golden hue. In every other respect similar to our well known China tree. A very desirable variety.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|----------|--------|---------|-----|
| 7-8 feet | \$2.50 | \$20.00 | |
| 6-7 feet | 2.00 | 17.50 | |

OAK. See *Quercus*.

Morus

Morus alba pendula—(Teas Weeping Mulberry.) A beautiful and hardy weeping mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawn, parks or cemeteries.

| PRICE: | Each |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Strong 2 yr. Heads, 4-5 ft. stems | \$1.50 |

Platanus

Platanus occidentalis—(American Sycamore.) The well-known variety. It is extensively used for

street and park planting, especially where there is smoke. Ultimate height, 100 to 150 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|---------|----------|
| 18-20 ft., very heavy, well branched | \$3.00 | | |
| 14-16 ft., very heavy, well branched | 2.00 | \$18.00 | |
| 12-14 ft., 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., well branched | 1.75 | 15.50 | \$125.00 |
| 10-12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., well branched | 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |
| 8-10 feet | 1.00 | 8.00 | 75.00 |

Populus

(Poplar)

Populus Caroliniana—(Carolina Poplar.) A rapid-growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|---------|
| 18-20 ft., very heavy | \$2.00 | \$18.50 | |
| 14-16 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in. cal. | 1.50 | 13.50 | |
| 12-14 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. cal. | 1.25 | 10.00 | \$85.00 |
| 10-12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. | 1.00 | 8.00 | 75.00 |
| 8-10 ft., 1 in. cal. | .75 | 6.00 | 55.00 |

P. Nigra Italica—(P. fastigiata.) (Lombardy Poplar.) The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is desired.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| 8-10 feet | \$1.00 | \$8.50 | \$75.00 |
| 6-8 feet | .75 | 6.50 | 55.00 |

P. Simonii—(Balsamifera Suaveolens.) (Chinese Poplar.) A remarkable new variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower, and is destined to become a popular variety. Introduced by the Horticultural explorer, Mr. Frank N. Meyer.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| 8-10 ft., 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. | \$1.00 | \$8.00 | |
| 6-8 ft., 1 in. cal. | .75 | 6.00 | |

Prunus

(Flowering Cherry and Plum)

Prunus avium flore plena alba—(Double White Japanese Cherry.) This is a remarkably fine tree. In early spring it produces a wealth of pure, double white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches: each individual flower resembles a miniature rose.

| PRICE: | Each |
|----------|--------|
| 4-6 feet | \$2.00 |

Prunus Pissardi—(Persian Purple-Leaf Plum.) The most valuable of all purple leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

| PRICE: | Each |
|----------|--------|
| 4-6 feet | \$1.00 |

Prunus Subhirtilla pendula rosea—(C. Japonica.) (Japanese Weeping Cherry.) This is a well known Weeping Cherry of the Japanese. In early April the pendulous branches are covered with single rose pink flowers in clusters, and the tree is literally a mass of blooms. The flowers appear before the leaves begin to unfold. A most desirable variety.

| PRICE: | Each |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 yr., heads budded on 4-6 ft. stems | \$3.00 |

Quercus

(The Oak)

All of our Oaks have been several times transplanted, and therefore have a good root system; but, nevertheless, all Oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted; otherwise there is danger of the tree dying.

Quercus alba—(White Oak.) A beautiful variety with spreading branches and a broad open head; light grey bark. The foliage assumes a deep purple in fall. One of our finest oaks. Very desirable for lawn or street planting.

PRICES: Each 10
10-12 ft., heavy \$2.50 \$22.00
8-10 ft., heavy 2.00 17.50

Q. Castania—(Yellow Chestnut Oak.) Tree to 100, or occasionally, to 160 feet, with rather short branches; leaves slender and oblong. Beautiful tree with light gray bark and handsome foliage.

PRICES: Each 10
10-12 feet \$2.50
8-10 feet 2.00

Q. nigra—(*Quercus aquatica*.) (Water Oak.) This well-known variety needs no description.

PRICES: Each 10 100
14-16 ft., very heavy \$5.00 \$45.00
12-14 ft., very heavy,
2-2½ in. Cal. 3.00 25.00
10-12 ft., very heavy,
1½-2 in. cal. 1.50 12.50 \$100.00
8-10 ft., heavy, well branched,
1-1¼ in. cal. 1.25 10.00

Q. palustris—(Pin Oak.) The tree is shapely and symmetrical; leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting. Ultimate height 50 to 60 feet.

PRICES: Each 10 100
12-15 ft., specimens,
2½-3½ in. cal. \$5.00
10-12 ft., specimens,
1¾-2 in. cal. 3.00 \$25.00 \$200.00
8-10 ft., specimens,
1¼-1½ in. cal. 2.00 15.00 125.00

Q. Phellos—(Willow Oak.) A very graceful variety, with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

PRICES: Each 10 100
12-14 ft., very heavy \$5.00
10-12 ft., heavy 3.50 \$30.00
8-10 ft., strong, well branched 2.50 20.00 \$175.00

Q. rubra—(Red Oak.) A variety of symmetrical spreading growth; foliage dark green; in autumn

turns red. One of the best varieties for lawn and street planting.

PRICES: Each 10
10-12 ft., heavy \$3.00 \$25.00
8-10 ft., well branched 2.00 17.50

SALISBURIA. See *Ginkgo biloba*.

Salix
(Willow)

Salix japonica—(Japanese Weeping Willow.) Being an improvement on *Salix Babylonica*, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, which thus prevents it from the injuries of late frost.

PRICES: Each 10
6-8 ft., heavy \$1.50 \$12.50
4-5 ft., heavy 1.00 8.00
3-4 ft., heavy75 6.00

SWEET GUM. See *Liquidambar*.

Tilia
(Linden)

Tilia Americana—(American Linden.) A handsome and desirable, large-sized tree of rapid growth. Indigenous from Canada to Texas. Leaves heart-shaped, dark-green, in autumn turning to a golden hue. Most desirable for street planting. Succeeds best in rich soil.

PRICES: Each 10
10-12 ft., heavy \$3.00 \$27.50
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. cal. 2.00 17.50
6-8 ft., 1 in. cal. 1.50 12.50

TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron*.

Ulmus
(Elm)

Ulmus Americana—(American White Elm.) A handsome tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively used for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

PRICES: Each 10 100
14-16 ft., 2-2½ in. cal. \$3.00 \$27.50
12-14 ft., 1¾-2 in. cal. 2.00 18.50 \$160.00
10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in. cal. 1.50 12.50 100.00
8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in. cal. 1.00 8.00 75.00

UMBRELLA CHINA. See *Melia*.

WILLOW. See *Salix*.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

We can supply large specimen plants of many varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens described in this catalogue. Descriptions, prices and sizes will be given to prospective purchasers. All of our plants are most carefully grown, frequently transplanted, pruned and given plenty of space; therefore the plants which are offered are stately; vigorous and healthy.

Many of our evergreens are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting. In fact it is impossible to transplant some varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens which have been grown in open ground; therefore, to make the transplanting of these particular varieties assured, we grow them in pots.

Nearly all plants which are taken from the open ground are lifted with a ball of earth about the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior or burlap. When transplanting evergreens which have a ball of earth about the roots wrapped in burlap, it is not necessary to remove this burlap. Place the plant to the right depth in the properly prepared hole; cut the string so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of earth around the roots of the plant. It is not necessary to remove the burlap from the hole, but when the ball of earth about the roots of the plant is wrapped in moss or excelsior this wrapping must be carefully removed. The earth about the roots should not be disturbed. When the hole has been half-filled with earth, pour in water freely, but not so as to wash the soil from about the roots of the plant. After the water has settled put in more dirt, firm this well about the roots of the plant, and then fill up the hole.

In transplanting broad-leaved evergreens the soil should be properly prepared and holes of ample size dug and rich top soil put in instead of fertilizer. Do not fertilize the plant until it has been set out one year and has become well rooted. Fertilizing should be done between November and March. Should ball of earth about the roots of broad-leaved evergreens fall away, then the plant must be defoliated and properly pruned.

Even when the ball of earth about the roots of plants remains intact it is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as *Abelia*, *Cerasus Caroliniana*, *Camphor*, *Citrus Fruits*, *Coton-easter*, *Crataegus*, *Elaeagnus*, *Ilex*, *Laurocerasus*, *Ligustrums*, *Neriums*, *Photinia*, *Quercus*.

It is advisable to place a mulching of well-rotted leaves to a depth of 4 to 6 inches about the plants, as this mulching conserves the moisture in the soil, and protects the roots from the sudden changes of temperature. In the summer the mulching prevents drying out of the soil, and in winter prevents freezing.

We are beginning to appreciate more and more the effect attained by a proper planting and selection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. We are particularly fortunate in being able to grow in this favored locality such a large collection of them. We can successfully grow in this section many kinds which are not hardy in the far North, and we bring to perfection a large portion of the hardy northern Evergreens also. A judicious selection of varieties, with the proper planting arrangement of Ever-

green trees and shrubs, gives to the winter aspect of our home grounds a warm and cheerful effect.

Certain varieties must be planted in the proper situation and given specially prepared soil; otherwise they will not give satisfactory results. We will gladly suggest or recommend the best varieties for certain soil and localities.

All Broad-leaved Evergreens are pot-grown unless otherwise stated.



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora—(A. rupestris.) One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assumes a metallic sheen. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and, even when partially killed back, the young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|--------|
| 2-3 ft., strong plants, from open ground | \$1.00 | \$9.00 |
| 18-24 in., strong, from open ground | .80 | 7.00 |
| 12-18 in., strong, from open ground | .65 | 5.50 |

Aucuba (Gold Dust Tree)

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. When in the open ground it gives the best results when planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well drained soil. This genus contains both male and female plants. If the latter are planted near the male plants they will produce a profusion of red berries which makes them very attractive. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens when same are exposed to smoke. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

Aucuba himalaica—A strong growing variety with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries which makes a fine contrast with the rich, green foliage.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 2-3 ft. | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 18-24 in. | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 12-18 in. | 1.50 | 12.50 |

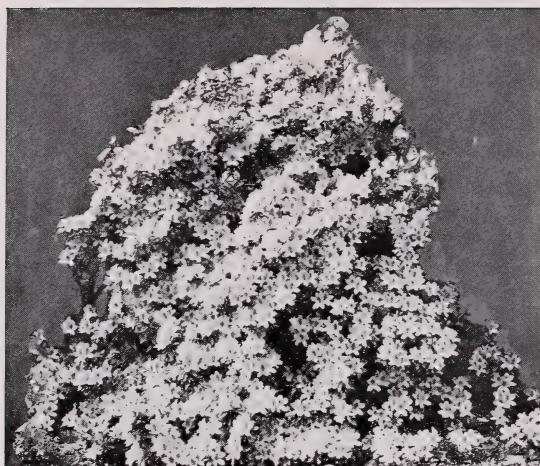
A. Japonica—A beautiful variety of dwarf growth, leaves narrow, dark, shining green; produces a profusion of bright red berries, which remain upon the plant for a long time. Very desirable for growing in pots as well as for open ground.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 12-15 in. | \$1.75 | \$15.00 |
| 10-12 in. | 1.50 | 12.50 |

Azalea

A. Hinodegiri—(Home-grown.) A magnificent hardy, early-blooming Japanese Azalea; decided improvement upon A. amoena, which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy in New York.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 8-10 in., well branched, with buds .. | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 6-8 in., well branched, with buds .. | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 4-6 in., well branched .. | .75 | 6.00 |



AZALEA INDICA

Azalea indica
(Indian Azaleas)

(Home Grown)

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--|--------|---------|
| 15-18 in., very bushy, well set with buds | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 12-15 in., well branched, well set with buds | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 8-12 in., branched, with buds | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 6-8 in., branched, with buds | .75 | 6.00 |

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open in this latitude. Some varieties of the Indian Azaleas are hardy in the mountain sections also, but to get the best results Azaleas should be planted in a somewhat shaded situation, especially where they are protected from the hot, afternoon sun of summer..

The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf mold, peat and sand, but soil should be well drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil.

The plants must be kept well mulched with rotted leaves, preferably leaves of hardwood trees. When planted in masses of solid, well-contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be re-potted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in the open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If the plants are required for winter blooming in the conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

We offer several thousand Home-grown Indian Azaleas in about 50 varieties of the sizes as described above. In the varieties with single flowers we offer all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, white, and many exquisitely variegated, mottled and striped varieties. In the varieties with double flowers we can only supply one white and one red. All our plants are grown in open ground. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March and April, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if the plants suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, as also will a spray of sulpho-tobacco soap.

A well-fed, well-tended and well-pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year as its increasing spread of branches gives room for display of myriads more of flowers. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

Azalea Kaempferi—(Japanese Azalea.) A beautiful variety introduced by the Horticultural Collector, Mr. E. H. Wilson. This beautiful Japanese shrub is very floriferous. Perfectly hardy at Boston, Mass. This is a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink and salmon. The varieties are not named, and are sold under colors.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 12-15 inches | \$2.00 | |
| 10-12 inches | 1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 6-8 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Berberis
(Barberry)

Berberis Japonica—(*Mahonia Japonica*.) Japanese Barberry. This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Leaves very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

B. Sargentiana—A very handsome, new, hardy Barberry introduced by the Horticultural Explorer, Mr. S. A. Wilson. This attractive evergreen grows to a height of about 6 feet, with a corresponding breadth. It is very densely branched. The leaves are narrow and dark-green, 3 to 6 inches long. An excellent hardy Barberry, and is considered one of the best.

| PRICES: | Each |
|--------------------|--------|
| 10-12 inches | \$1.00 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.50 |

Buxus
(Boxwood)

SEE HEDGE PLANTS

Callistemon

Callistemon lanceolata—(*Metrosideros floribunda*.) A beautiful shrub with narrow, lanceolate leaves, reddish brown when young. Bright, red flowers produced in long cylindrical spikes the last of April. Plant continues to bloom for several weeks. Hardy at Savannah and southward. Ultimate height 15 feet.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| From 4 in. pots | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |

CERASUS CAROLINIANA. See *Laurocerasus*.

CHAMAEROPS FORTUNEL. See *Trachycarpus Fortunei*.

Cinnamomum
(Camphor)

Cinnamomum Camphora—(*Laurus Camphora*.) (*Camphora officinalis*.) (Camphor Tree.) This desirable and beautiful tree is hardy at Augusta. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast it is largely used as a shade tree for street and avenue planting. In Florida the Camphor is new being extensively and successfully planted for the extraction of gum. The tree is of a very rapid and stately growth; leaves bright glossy green. The young growth is very attractive, as it is tinged with red, which gives a most striking and pleasing effect. The Camphor will do well on poor soil, but will give a most



CAMPHOR TREE

satisfactory growth when properly fertilized and when grown on well-drained soil. It does not thrive in wet situations. In transplanting, both the pot-grown and open ground plants, should have their side branches cut back and the plants defoliated; otherwise loss is apt to ensue.

We have a fine selection of larger plants from open ground. Write us for prices.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2-3 ft., well branched, | | | |
| from pots | \$1.00 | \$8.00 | \$70.00 |
| 18-24 in., from pots | .75 | 6.50 | 60.00 |
| 12-18 in., from pots | .50 | 4.50 | 40.00 |

Elaeaganus
(Japan Oleaster)

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy here, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold.

Elaeagnus aurea Maculata—(Golden-Leaved Oleaster.) Foliage broad, beautifully blotched and striped golden yellow. Produces in March fruit the size of the cranberry, which, combined with the beautiful foliage, makes a most unique plant.

| PRICE: | Each | From Pots | \$1.00 |
|--------------------|------|-----------|--------|
| 15-18 inches | | | |

E. Fruitlandii—A new variety originated by P. J. Berckmans Co. Evidently a cross of E. Macrophylla and E. Simoni. Leaves large and pointed, beautiful silvery beneath. This is a very fine addition to our broadleaved shrubs.

| PRICE: | Each | 15-18 inches | \$1.00 |
|--------------------|------|--------------|--------|
| 15-18 inches | | | |

E. pungens—Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, margin of leaf undulating; creamy white, fragrant flowers produced in January; a beautiful shrub.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| 15-18 in., well branched, | | |
| from open ground | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |

E. Pungens variegata—Leaves very light green, margin yellowish white. Produces fruit same as aurea maculata.

| PRICE: | Each | From Pots | \$1.00 |
|-----------------|------|-----------|--------|
| From Pots | | | |

Eriobotrya

(Loquat: Japan Medlar)

Eriobotrya japonica—This plant is practically hardy in the Piedmont Zone, but is at its best in the Coastal Zone. Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; fruit bright-yellow, round or oblong, about the size of a Wild Goose Plum; borne in clusters from the end of February until May; seldom perfects fruit in this locality, but is very successful southward.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| 3 years, seedlings | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 2 years, seedlings | .50 | 4.00 |

Escallonia

Escallonia montevidensis—A profuse blooming shrub attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves bright, shining green, with white flowers, produced during June and July. Very scarce and desirable.

| PRICES: | Each |
|-------------------|--------|
| 4 inch pots | \$1.00 |
| 3 inch pots | .75 |

Euonymus

Euonymus Aurea Variegata—(Golden Euonymus.) A beautiful variety of this popular plant with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| 10-12 inches | \$.75 | \$6.00 |

E. Japonica—(Evergreen Euonymus.) Leaves dark, shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 18-24 inches | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 15-18 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 12-15 inches | .75 | 6.00 |
| 10-12 inches | .50 | 4.00 |

Gardenia
(Cape Jasmine)

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

G. Fortunei

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--|--------|---------|
| 24-30 inches, from open ground | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 18-24 in., well branched, from open ground | 1.25 | \$10.00 |

G. radicans—(Dwarf Cape Jasmine.) A very dwarf trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|--------|
| 8-12 in., bushy, from 4 in. pots | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| 6-8 in., well branched, from 4 in. pots | .50 | 4.00 |

Ilex
(Holly)

Ilex aquifolium—(English or European Holly.) Leaves of intense, deep, shining green, with undulating spine tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, makes this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| 10-12 inches | \$.75 | \$6.00 |

Ilex crenata—(Japanese Holly.) A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 10-12 inches | \$.75 | \$6.00 |

I. opaca—(American Holly.) In transplanting, the plants should be defoliated and the large sizes should also be severely pruned.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 6-8 ft., specimens | \$8.00 | |
| 5-6 ft., specimens | 5.00 | |
| 4-5 ft., specimens | 4.00 | |
| 3-4 ft., transplanted | 2.50 | |
| 2-3 ft., transplanted | 1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 18-24 inches, transplanted | 1.00 | 8.00 |

I. Vomitoria—(Cassena, or Yaupon.) A native shrub with spreading branches and small, oval or oblong leaves. During the winter the tree is a mass of scarlet berries, which make it a most conspicuous plant. Most effective when planted in clumps.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 12-15 inches | \$.50 | \$4.00 |
| 10-12 inches | .35 | 3.00 |

Illicium

Illicium anisatum—(East India Anise Tree.) A handsome evergreen with broad, light-green leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. Very desirable.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 4-5 ft., bushy | \$4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 15-18 inches | .75 | 6.00 |

Kalmia. American Laurel

Kalmia latifolia—(Calico Bush.) A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|---------|
| 18-24 in., Extra strong clumps from open ground | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 12-18 in., Extra strong clumps from open ground | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 18-24 in., Bushy from open ground | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 12-18 in., Bushy from open ground | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Laurocerasus

(*Prunus Laurocerasus*)

Laurocerasus caroliniana—(*Cerasus caroliniana*, *prunus caroliniana*.) (Wild Olive or Mock Orange of the South.) This well-known hardy evergreen can be safely classed as a tree, as it attains a height from 20 to 40 feet. It is very desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As the Carolina Cherry is difficult to transplant, it is always advisable to defoliate and cut back severely and will be so treated before shipment. All plants from open ground.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2-3 ft., heavy, bushy | \$1.00 | \$8.00 | \$60.00 |
| 18-24 in., bushy | .60 | 5.00 | 45.00 |
| 12-18 in., bushy | .40 | 3.50 | 30.00 |

Laurocerasus Officinalis—(English and Cherry Laurel.) These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor; beautiful, broad shining foliage; of easy cultivation, and thrive in any ordinary, good, well-drained garden soil. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C. They attain a height from 12 to 15 feet with a corresponding breadth. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small, white flow-

ers. For massing or for single specimens, few plants possess more advantages than the English Laurel.

| PRICES: | Each |
|--------------|--------|
| 15-18 inches | \$1.50 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.00 |



ENGLISH LAUREL

Laurus

(Laurel; Sweet Bay Tree)

This beautiful evergreen is very popular and is perfectly hardy in the middle south and southward. The plant frequently attains a height of 30 feet, and the dark, bright-green leaves make the plant most effective as a single specimen or for planting in groups. This laurel is the tree which is commonly grown in standard or pyramidal form and used so largely as a tub plant. The plants we offer are not trimmed in standard or pyramidal shapes, but are grown in bush form.

Laurus nobilis—(Spice or Apollo's Laurel.) A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|---------|
| 3-4 ft., open ground | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 24-30 in., strong, well branched, from pots and open ground | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| 18-24 in., well branched, from pots and open ground | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 12-18 in., branched, from pots | 1.00 | 8.00 |

LAURUSTINUS. See Viburnum Tinus.

Ligustrum

(Privet)

None of our broad-leaved evergreens give a greater form of foliage and growth than Ligustrums. For groups or individual specimens there is nothing more desirable.

Ligustrum amurense—(Amoor River Privet.) True from the Amoor River in China. A very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. The best evergreen variety for hedges (see under head of Hedge Plants.) It is also desirable for single specimens or wind-breaks. In rich soil will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a corresponding breadth.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 3-4 ft., strong, bushy | \$.50 | \$1.00 |
| 2-3 ft., strong, bushy | .40 | 3.00 |

L. japonicum—(Japanese Privet.) A very handsome broad-leaved variety with large, dark-green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles followed by purple berries which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, can also be trimmed into pyramidal, standard or other forms. Ultimate height 20 to 30 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 3-4 ft., well branched | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 2-3 ft., well branched | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 18-24 inches | 1.00 | 8.50 |
| 12-18 inches | .75 | 6.00 |

L. japonicum excelsum superbum—(Silver Leaved Privet.) A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection; in winter the dark-purple berries are very effective. Ultimate height 12 to 15 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|---------|
| 3-4 ft., grafted, very bushy | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| 2-3 ft., grafted, very bushy | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| 18-24 in., grafted, well branched | 1.50 | 12.50 |

L. Lucidum—A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety. Attains a height of 20 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 18-24 inches | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 15-18 inches | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |

L. lucidum macrophyllum—(L. macrophyllum.) An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese privet. Leaves of immense size and of intense dark green color. A most distinct and attractive variety. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 15-18 inches | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 12-15 in., from pots, strong | 1.00 | 8.00 |

L. japonicum marginatum aureum—(Golden Leaved Privet.) A vigorous growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries combined with the yellow foliage makes a very striking effect. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--|--------|---------|
| 5-6 ft., very bushy specimens | \$4.00 | |
| 4-5 ft., grafted, very bushy specimens | 3.00 | |
| 3-4 ft., grafted, very bushy specimens | 2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 2-3 ft., grafted, well branched | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 18-24 in., grafted, well branched | 1.00 | 8.50 |

L. nepalense—(Nepaul Privet.) Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of smaller and more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 18-24 in., well branched | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 15-18 in., well branched | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 12-15 in., well branched | 1.00 | 8.00 |

L. ovalifolium—(California Privet.) Growth erect; leaves larger than L. Amurense, but not equal to it as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 4-5 ft., Extra strong | \$.50 | \$4.00 |
| 3-4 ft., Extra strong | .35 | 3.00 |

Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora—(Southern Magnolia.) This is the grandest of all our native broad leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|----------|
| 5-6 ft., well branched, from open ground | \$3.00 | \$25.00 | \$225.00 |
| 4-5 ft., well branched, from open ground | 2.00 | 17.50 | 160.00 |
| 3-4 ft., well branched, from open ground | 1.50 | 12.50 | 120.00 |
| 2-3 ft., well branched | 1.25 | 10.50 | 90.00 |
| 18-24 in. | 1.00 | 9.00 | 75.00 |

NOTE—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and, therefore, have finely-branched roots.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA. See *Michelia fuscata*.

MAHONIA JAPONICA. See *Berberis Japonica*.

METROSIDEROS. See *Callistemon*.

Michelia

(Banana Shrub)

Michelia fuscata—(Magnolia fuscata.) (Banana shrub.) In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish-white flowers edged with maroon. The Banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. In the North this is a very desirable conservatory shrub.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--|-------|---------|
| 4-5 ft., very bushy, from open ground | | \$7.00 |
| 3-4 ft., very bushy, from open ground | | 5.00 |
| 2-3 ft., well branched, from open ground | 2.00 | \$18.50 |
| 18-24 in., well branched, from open ground | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 12-15 in., from pots | 1.00 | 8.50 |
| 10-12 in., from pots | .75 | 6.50 |

Myrtus

(Myrtle)

Myrtus communis—(True Myrtle.) A dwarf shrub, with small, bright green leaves; flowers pure white, very fragrant. Hardy at Augusta. Ultimate height 10 feet. From pots and open ground.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 15-18 inches | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Nandina

Nandina domestica—(Japanese Nandina.) A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-------------------|--------|---------|
| 5 inch pots | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 4 inch pots | 1.25 | 10.00 |



NANDINA DOMESTICA

Nerium

(Oleander)

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatory.

| | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|---------|
| 3-4 ft., from open ground | \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 30-36 in., well branched, from open ground | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| 20-30 in., well branched, from 4 in. pots | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 15-20 in., from 4 in. pots | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Cardinal. Single crimson. Very good.**Mme. Peyre.** Very double, triple carolla; pale flesh.
Prof. Parlartorre. Pink, double carolla; very fine.
Single White. Strong grower, continuous bloomer.**Splendens.** One of the best. Flowers large, deep pink, double. Free bloomer.**Olea**

Olea Fragrans—(Tea or Sweet Olive.) Small, white flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. As a conservatory shrub for northern florists it will be found invaluable. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture. Ultimate height 18 to 20 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 12-15 inches | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 10-12 inches | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 8-10 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Osmanthus

Osmanthus Fortunei—(Holly-Leaved Tea Olive.) A strikingly beautiful evergreen shrub with dark-green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the Holly. In the spring and fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable bread-leaved evergreens. Does well in most any situation, but will give best results when planted in rich soil and in partial shade. The tree attains a height from 25 to 30 feet. Hardy at New York.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|--------|
| 12-15 in., branched, pot-grown | \$1.00 | \$9.00 |
| 10-12 in., branched, pot-grown | .75 | 6.00 |

Phoenix Canariensis

(Phoenix Palm)

| PRICES: | Each |
|-------------------|--------|
| 6 inch pots | \$1.50 |
| 5 inch pots | \$1.00 |

Photinia

Photinia serrulata—(Evergreen Photinia.) A large evergreen shrub, or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early April. Strong plants from open ground. Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 18-24 inches | \$1.25 | \$10.00 |
| 12-18 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Pittosporum

Pittosporum Tobira—(Japanese pittosporum.) A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|---------|
| 18-24 in., bushy, from open ground | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 15-18 in., well branched, from open ground | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 12-15 in., branched, from open ground | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 10-12 in., branched, from open ground | 1.00 | 8.00 |

P. Tobira variegata—(Variegated Pittosporum.) Similar to P. Tobira, but with leaves beautifully margined with white. Of dwarf habit.



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|---------|
| 15-18 in., well branched, from open ground | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 12-15 in., well branched, from open ground | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 10-12 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |

PRIVET. See Ligustrum.

Pyracantha

Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii—(Crataegus Lalandii.) A beautiful sub-variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained during the entire winter.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 18-24 inches | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 15-18 inches | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |

Quercus

(Oak)

Quercus acuta—(Japanese Evergreen Oak.) Without doubt this is the most beautiful evergreen Oak ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth; bark very smooth; leaves oblong, of a bright, glossy green; growth very symmetrical and compact. Seems to do well in almost any soil; needs comparatively little care, but will repay any attention given. These plants have been transplanted several times.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|----------------------|--------|---------|
| 6-8 ft., heavy | \$5.00 | |
| 5-6 ft., heavy | 4.00 | \$35.00 |
| 4-5 ft., bushy | 2.50 | |

Q. laurifolia Darlington—This is a very handsome form of Evergreen, or Laurel-Leaved Oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the Live Oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---|--------|---------|----------|
| 14-16 ft., 3-3½ in. cal. . . | \$6.00 | | |
| 12-14 ft., 2½-2¾ in. cal., bushy | 5.00 | \$45.00 | |
| 10-12 ft., 1½-2 in. cal. . . | 3.50 | 30.00 | \$275.00 |
| 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in. cal. . . | 2.00 | 17.50 | 150.00 |
| 6-8 ft., ¾-1 in. cal. . . | 1.50 | 12.50 | 100.00 |

Q. virginiana—(Q. sempervirens.) (Live Oak.) The native Live Oak of the South. We have a beautiful lot of stocky, transplanted trees.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|---|--------|---------|
| 10-12 ft., 2½-3 in. cal., bushy tops | \$7.50 | |
| 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in. cal., bushy | 4.00 | |
| 6-8 feet | 2.50 | \$20.00 |

NOTE—As all evergreen Oaks are difficult to transplant, they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

Rhododendron

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| 18-24 inches | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 12-18 inches | 1.50 | 12.50 |

Rhododendron Catawbiense—Rose Bay, Catawba Rhododendron. This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

R. Maximum—Great Laurel. Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than R. Catawbiense.

Thea Bohea

Thea Bohea—(Chinese Tea Plant.) The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for mak-



HOLLY-LEAF TEA OLIVE

ing the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during winter large white flowers with wooly anthers, which have a resemblance to single camelias. A very desirable, low growing, broad leaved evergreen.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| 18-24 inches | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 15-18 inches | .75 | 6.00 |
| 12-15 inches | .50 | 4.00 |

Trachycarpus

Trachycarpus Fortunei—(*Chamaerops Fortunei*) (Chusan Fan Palmetto.) This is without doubt the hardiest of all exotic palms. Fine specimens are grown in the northern part of South Carolina and Georgia. The plant attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. Seems to adapt itself to a great variety of soils, but will give best results when grown in a rich heavy, well-drained soil. Very graceful and ornamental.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|------------------------|--------|---------|
| 30-36 in., extra heavy | \$6.00 | |
| 24-30 in., extra heavy | 4.00 | |
| 18-24 in., extra heavy | 3.00 | \$27.50 |

Viburnum

Viburnum odoratissimum—A Japanese variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of spreading growth. Attains a height of 10 feet. Very fragrant, pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of April. A very handsome shrub.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 18-24 inches | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 15-18 inches | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.00 | 8.50 |

Hardy Perennial Plants

Artemesia

A. Gnaphalioides—A handsome variety, with finely cut silvery foliage.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Strong plants, 4 to 5 inch clumps | \$.25 | \$2.00 |

Caladium

Caladium Esculentum—(Elephant Ear.) This plant is too well known to need describing.

| PRICES: | 25c each; \$2.00 per ten. |
|---------|---------------------------|
| | |

Canna

Canna. In different colors. **PRICE:** 25c each; \$2.00 per ten.

Hemerocallis

Hemerocallis Thunbergii—(Day Lily.) Beautiful but-cup yellow, blooming in southern states during June. **PRICES:** 25c each; \$2.00 per ten.

Iris

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| | \$.20 | \$1.75 | \$15.00 |

Iris germanica—(German Iris or Flag.) The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow, and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags.

Iris Kaemferi—(Japanese Iris.) These handsome spring-blooming plants are becoming popular. They

Viburnum suspensum—(V. Sandankwa.) From the Loochoo Islands. A shrub of compact, rapid growth, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Leaves dark green, paler beneath. Flowers creamy-white, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in February or March, followed by red fruit. Does best when protected from the afternoon sun of summer.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 15-18 inches | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| 10-12 inches | .75 | 6.00 |

V. Tinus—(*Laurustinus*.) One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|---------|---------|
| 18-24 in., strong plants | \$1.50 | \$12.50 | |
| 15-18 in., strong plants, from open ground | 1.00 | 8.00 | \$70.00 |
| 12-15 in., branched, from open ground | .60 | 5.00 | 40.00 |
| 8-12 in., from pots | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |

Yucca

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 5 year | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |
| 4 year | .75 | 6.00 |
| 3 year | .50 | 4.00 |

Y. filamentosa—Adam's Needle or Bear Grass. A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. Excellent for massing.

begin blooming about the middle of April and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, and are of various colors—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta—variously marked and penciled. They are invaluable in herbaceous plantings; are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. Most effective where planted along the borders of ponds or streams. If the flower-stalks are cut just as the buds are expanding, and taken indoors, the flowers will last a long time, and as one flower fades another bud will open until all have shown their beautiful colors. With proper attention, this Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color. Assorted colors.

| PRICES: | Strong roots, 25c each; \$2.00 for 10; \$17.50 per 100. |
|---------|---|
| | |

Peonies

We offer Peonies in white, red and pink. Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall. **PRICES:** 50c each; \$4.00 per ten.

Ferns

Boston Fern—5 and 6 inch pots, \$1.50 and \$2.00. **Asparagus Fern**—35c and 50c.

Lace Fern—(Baby's Breath Fern.) 50c and 75c.

Climbers and Trailers

Climbing plants are indispensable for many ornamental uses, and are decidedly useful in nearly all of our garden operations. Some varieties are especially desirable for the beauty of their flowers; others for attractive foliage. They are easily cultivated, but must have proper care and attention in the matter of training. Possibly no Climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than Clematis *Paniculata*, *Rhynchospermum* and *Wistaria*; while *Bigonias*, Climbing roses and *Elaeagnus* are very useful for trellised hedges. Our Climbers are carefully grown and properly pruned, and are unusually vigorous. Nearly all in the lists are hardy in the North.

Actenidia

Actenidia chinensis—The most beautiful of the species. A vigorous climber. The hairs of the young branchlets and leaves are bright red. Leaves very large, heart shaped. Flowers creamy-white. In China the fruit, which has the flavor of the Gooseberry, is edible.

PRICE: Each
Strong plants from 6 in. pots \$.50

Akebia

PRICE: Each
3 year, strong \$.50

Akebia lobata—A Japanese climber. Very heavy foliage; purple flowers in long racemes. Produces a fruit that is quite popular in Japan. A very desirable climber.

A. quinata—A very popular ornamental Japanese Climber with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped, purple flowers produced in March.

Ampelopsis

(Ivy)

Ampelopsis tricuspidata Veitchii—(*Parthenocissus tricuspidata Veitchii*.) Japanese or Boston Ivy. A deciduous vine of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

PRICE: Each
Strong, 2 years, from 5
inch pots \$.50 \$4.00

Antigonon Leptopus

(Mexican Rose)

Antigonon leptopus—(*Rosa de Montana*.) A beautiful climbing plant with tuberous roots; blooms freely from June until fall. Beautiful, rosy-pink flowers produced in large racemes. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. In this section tops die down in winter; it is, therefore, advisable to protect the roots with a mulching of leaves.

PRICE: Each
Strong, 4 inch pots \$.50 \$4.00

Bignonia

(Trumpet Vine)

Bignonia capreolata—(*Bignonia crusigera*.) (Cross Vine, Quarter Vine.) A very handsome, vigorous-growing, evergreen, native climber, producing in early April a great profusion of trumpet-shape flowers about 2 inches long, yellow-red on outside, yellow throat. Hardy North.

PRICE: Each
3 years, strong clumps, from
open ground \$.60 \$5.00

B. hybrida—(*Campsis hybrida*.) A handsome deciduous variety of Trumpet vine with dark, blood-red flowers. Very free bloomer. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

PRICES: Each
3 years, extra heavy, grafted \$1.00 \$8.00

Clematis

C. Jackmani—Large and intense violet purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large flowering Clematis.

PRICE: 75c each.

Clematis paniculata—(Japanese Clematis.) Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers, the foliage is handsome.

PRICE: Each
2 year, extra strong, field
grown \$.50 \$4.00

Euonymus

PRICES: Each
(Except where noted.)

15-18 in., extra strong,
field-grown clumps \$.50 \$4.00 \$30.00
12-15 in., field-grown
clumps30 2.50 20.00

Euonymus Kewensis—A beautiful new trailing evergreen plant; desirable for rock garden or carpeting. Leaves very small; oval; dark green, with light veins. A very desirable variety.

PRICE: Each
2½ inch pots \$.30 \$2.50

E. radicans—(Climbing Euonymus.) A trailing evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground-covering for shady places.

E. radicans variegata—(Variegated Climbing Euonymus.) A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps; it is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

Ficus

Ficus pumila—(*F. repens*.) (Climbing Fig.) An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in August.

PRICES: Each
Extra strong, from 3½
in. pots \$.35 \$3.00 \$25.00

Strong, from 2½
in. pots25 2.00 15.00

Gelsemium—Jasmine

Gelsemium sempervirens—(Carolina Yellow Jasmine.) Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

PRICE: Each
Strong clumps, nursery-grown \$.35 \$3.00

Gelsemium sempervirens, fl. pl.—(Double Yellow Jasmine.) A very rare sub-variety of our native Yellow Jasmine, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in the conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter. Very scarce.

PRICE: 75c each.

Hedera—Ivy

Hedera canariensis—(*H. algeriensis*.) (Algerian Ivy.) A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

PRICES: Each
Extra strong, from 3 in. pots \$.60 \$5.00
Strong, from 2½ in. pots50 4.00

H. helix—(English Ivy.) Too well known to need description.

PRICE: Each
Very heavy, from 4 in.
pots \$.50 \$4.00 \$35.00

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

JAPANESE OR BOSTON IVY. See *Ampelopsis*.

Jasminum

(Jasmine)

Jasminum primulinum—(New Chinese Jasmine.) This new variety, introduced from China, is a desirable acquisition to our list of hardy evergreen climbers.

Light yellow flowers are produced in early March, and the plant continues to bloom for three months or more. In general appearance the flowers resemble those of *Jasminum nudiflorum*, but are considerably larger, sometimes being 2 inches in diameter. The foliage is rich, dark-green. In this locality the vine is an evergreen. It is not hardy north of Washington without protection. This plant should have a place in every garden. It does best when pruned and fertilized.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Strong, 2-3 ft. | \$.60 | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| Strong, 18-24 in. | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |

Kadsura

Kadsura japonica—A very handsome, hardy Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves 4 to 5 inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance; flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, make the plant very attractive.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Strong, 2 years | \$.75 | \$6.00 |

Lonicera (Honeysuckle)

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 3 years, extra strong | \$.60 | \$5.00 |
| 2 years, strong | .35 | 3.00 |

Lonicera Brownii—(Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.) A strong and rapid-growing evergreen variety with orange-scarlet flowers, which are produced in April. A decided improvement upon *L. sempervirens* (Woodbine,) both as to foliage and bloom.

L. Heckrottii—(Heckrott's Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on the outside; yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

L. japonica halliana—(*L. Halliana*.) (Japanese Honeysuckle.) A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and groundcovers.



STAR JASMINE

RHYNCHOSPERMUM. See *Trachelospermum*.

Trachelospermum (Star Jasmine)

Trachelospermum jasminoides—(*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*.) (Malayan or African Jasmine or Star Jasmine.) The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing plant; producing in abundance from April until July, fragrant star-shaped, white flowers. When in full bloom this plant is most conspicuous. Very effective where a thick screen is desired.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Extra strong, from 4 in. pots | \$.75 | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| Extra strong, from 3 in. pots | .50 | 4.00 | 35.00 |

Vinca—Periwinkle

Vinca major—(Large Periwinkle.) An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than *V. Minor*; excellent for vases, rock work and bordering slopes.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Strong clumps, from open ground | \$.25 | \$1.50 | \$10.00 | \$60.00 |

V. major variegata—(Variegated Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle.) Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white; excellent for vases and window boxes.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Strong, from 4 in. pots | \$.50 | \$4.00 |

V. minor—(Common Periwinkle, Running or Trailing Myrtle.) A well-known trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than *V. major*.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 | 100 | 1000 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| Strong clumps, from open ground ... | \$.35 | \$2.50 | \$20.00 | \$100.00 |

Wistaria

All of our Wistarias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wistarias which are grown from seed.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 years, grafted | \$.75 | \$6.00 |

Wistaria chinensis—(Chinese Purple Wistaria.) The well-known, single purple flowered variety; free bloomer.

W. chinensis alba—(Chinese White Wisteria.) White-flowering; a beautiful, graceful climber. Free bloomer.

W. frutescens magnifica—(On own roots.) Flowers in large, drooping racemes, blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Vigorous.

W. multijuga—(Japanese Wistaria.) Flowers about a week later than *Wistaria chinensis*. A distinct and showy variety. Flowers single, light purple, in loose racemes 1 to 3 feet long. Does not bloom freely until the vine is about 3 years old.

Wistaria Standards

W. Chinensis and Chinensis Alba.

| PRICE: | Each |
|--------|--------|
| | \$1.50 |

Ornamental Hedge Plants

Nothing can be more desirable for street protection or property divisions than a well-grown and carefully trimmed hedge. It may be a little more expensive than a fence in the beginning, but no repairs are required and it grows in beauty from year to year.

For dividing lines, where a low hedge is desired, nothing is more appropriate than *Abelia grandiflora*, *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Spiraea Thunbergii* or *Viburnum Tinus*. All of these plants are graceful in form and beautiful in foliage and flowers. For formal plantings the *Amoor* and *California Privet*, *Boxwood* and *Carolina Cherry* are unsurpassed. All are evergreens and easily cared for and make a dense and compact growth.

NOTE—Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the price quoted per hundred; not less than 400 at the price quoted per thousand.

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora—(*A. rupestris*.) This beautiful broad-leaved evergreen is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, the plants can be set 18 to 24 inches apart.

PRICES: 100
12-18 in., strong plants from open ground \$45.00

Berberis—Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii—(*Thunberg's Barbery*.) A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. yellow flowers produced in early April followed by red berries which are produced in great profusion and which last the entire winter. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

PRICE: 100
12-18 inches \$25.00

Buxus—Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens—(*Common Tree Box*.) (Home Grown.) We offer a fine lot of very compact, thrifty plants of our own growing.

PRICES: 100
8-10 inches \$20.00
6-8 inches 15.00
4-6 inches 12.50

B. sempervirens suffruticosa—(*Dwarf Boxwood*.) This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from 4 to 5 feet. The plants should be set from 3 to 4 inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

PRICES: 100 1000
4-6 inches 15.00
3-4 inches, two years 12.50 \$100.00

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. See *Poncirus*.

Euonymus

Euonymus Japonica—(*Evergreen Euonymus*.) Leaves dark shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

PRICES: 100
12-15 inches \$50.00
10-12 inches \$35.00

Laurocerasus

Laurocerasus caroliniana—(*Prunus caroliniana*.) (Wild Olive, Mock Orange of the South.) This makes an admirable hedge plant. Stands shearing well and is perfectly free from the depredations of insect and fungus diseases. Plants should be cut back to within 4 inches of the ground when set out.

PRICES: 100
18-24 in., bushy, from open ground \$45.00
12-18 in., bushy, from open ground, 2 years, transplanted 30.00

Ligustrum

(*Privet*)

Ligustrum amurense—(*Amoor River Privet*.) The true variety. For the South it is far superior to

the *California Privet*, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the *Amoor River Privet* retains its foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1866 we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the *Amoor River Privet*, and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid-growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

PRICES: 100 1000

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| 2-3 ft., well branched, transplanted | \$10.00 | \$80.00 |
| 18-24 in., well branched, transplanted | 7.00 | 60.00 |
| 12-18 in., branched, transplanted | 5.00 | 40.00 |

L. ovalifolium—(*California Privet*.) Growth erect; leaves larger than *L. Amurense*, but not equal to it as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

PRICES: 100 1000

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 18-24 inches | \$6.00 | \$50.00 |
| 12-18 inches | 5.00 | 40.00 |

NOTE—To save freight, we always cut back *Amoor River Privet* before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

How To Make a Privet Hedge—Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart, about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both sides and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width. Cultivate well.

Poncirus

Poncirus trifoliata—(*Citrus trifoliata*.) (Hardy Orange.) As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant attains a height of 10 to 15 feet, and is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliata, retained quite late, but is not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance during winter. In early March the plant is covered with a mass of large, single, white flowers, and a second and third crop of blooms, of similar size, are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes this plant a showy garden feature. It is also an excellent hedge plant.

PRICES: 100

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 2 years, 18-24 inches | \$12.50 |
| 2 years, 12-18 inches | 10.00 |

Spiraea

Spiraea Thunbergii—(Common Snow Garland.) A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

| PRICES: | 100 |
|--------------------|---------|
| 12-18 inches | \$30.00 |
| 10-12 inches | 20.00 |

Viburnum

Viburnum Tinus—(Laurustinus.) One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

| PRICES: | 100 |
|--------------------|---------|
| 12-15 inches | \$40.00 |
| 8-12 inches | \$35.00 |

Ornamental Grasses**All hardy in this Latitude**

These are very effective as ornamental screens or for planting in masses or groups.

Arundo
(Giant Reed)

Arundo donax—(Green Giant Reed.) A fine hardy variety with long green leaves.

Arundo donax variegata—(Variegated Giant Reed.) A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white, very striking.

| PRICE: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Strong roots | \$.35 | \$3.00 |

BAMBUSA. See Phyllostachys.

Cortaderia
(Pampas Grass)
Gynerium

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--|--------|---------|
| Extra heavy clumps, 18-24 inches in diameter | \$3.00 | \$27.50 |
| Extra heavy clumps, 12-15 inches in diameter | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| Strong clumps, 8 inches in diameter | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Strong clumps, 5-6 inches in diameter | .75 | 6.00 |
| Strong clumps, 4 inches in diameter | .50 | 4.00 |

C. argentea—(White Pampas Grass.) With silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

C. Roi de Roses—(Pink Pampas Grass.) Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color. A very beautiful and scarce variety.

EULALIA. See Miscanthus.

Miscanthus
Eulalia

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Large clumps, 18 in. diam..... | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| Strong clumps, 8 in. diam..... | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Strong clumps, 5-6 in. diam..... | .75 | 6.00 |
| Strong clumps, 4 in. diam..... | .50 | 4.00 |

M. sinensis gracillimus—(M. Univitatta.) A variety with narrow foliage and with a narrow stripe running through middle of leaf; very graceful.

M. sinensis variegatus—(Striped Eulalia.) A variegated, hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are graceful and numerous.

M. sinensis zebrinus—(Zebra-Striped Eulalia.) Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

PAMPAS GRASS. See Cortaderia.

Phyllostachys
Bamboo

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Extra strong | \$.75 | \$6.00 |
| Strong | .50 | 4.00 |

Phyllostachys—(Green.) New variety recently sent out by Department of Agriculture.

Phyllostachys aurea—(Golden Bamboo.) A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems from 15 to 20 feet. Leaves green and drooping; very numerous delicate branches. One of the hardest Bamboos.

Coniferous Evergreens

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer; but it is in winter, when the northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

It is an undisputed fact that at Fruitland Nurseries we grow the largest and most varied stock of coniferous evergreens in the southern states, and especially do we give attention to such varieties as are best adapted to the warmer climate. In our collection of *Thuya*, *Cupressus*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Juniperus*, etc., may be found many rare and valuable specimens. We also grow large quantities of the hardier varieties, adapted to the northern part of the country.

Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then in the open ground, and are afterward several times transplanted. Therefore we can offer our patrons plants with excellent root-system. Many varieties of conifers are grown in the open during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and, before being shipped, plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, which is wrapped in burlap or moss.

Directions for Planting Conifers

Place the plant in the properly prepared hole; cut the string, so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of the plant, and plant in the same manner as instructions given under head of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Keep the plants well watered and mulched. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does

not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition. We have a superb lot of shapely plants of many varieties of conifers. These are from ten to twenty years of age, and have been several times sheared and transplanted. Those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above mentioned specimens. The prices vary from \$5.00 to \$100.00 each, according to size. Prices of SPECIMEN CONIFERS given on request.

ARBOR-VITAE. See *Thuya*.

BIOTA. See *Thuya*.



CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA

Cephalotaxus

(Yew)

Cephalotaxus drupacea—This is a rare and dwarf-growing Japanese Yew, which is almost trailing in its habit. An excellent plant for rockeries and ground covering, or where a low spreading effect is desired. A most effective plant.

PRICES: Each 10
12-15 inches, spread \$1.00 \$8.00
10-12 inches, spread75 6.00

C. Fortunei—(Fortune's Yew.) This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

PRICES: Each 10
4-5 ft., extra heavy \$2.25
3-4 ft., extra heavy 2.00
30-36 in., very heavy 1.75 \$15.00
24-30 in., heavy 1.50 12.50
18-24 in. 1.25 10.00

C. Harringtonia—(C. pedunculata.) (Stem-Fruited Yew.) A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark, glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES: Each 10
18-24 inches, branched \$2.00 \$17.50
15-18 inches, branched 1.50 12.50
12-15 inches, branched 1.00 8.50

C. Harringtonia fastigiata—(Korean Yew.) An upright-growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 30-36 inches, well branched | \$2.00 | \$17.50 |
| 24-30 inches, well branched | 1.75 | 15.00 |
| 18-24 inches, well branched | 1.50 | 12.50 |
| 15-18 inches, well branched | 1.25 | 10.00 |

Chamaecyparis (*Retinospora*)

Japan Cypress

Chamaecyparis pisifera—(*Retinospora pisifera*.) (Pea Fruited Cypress.) Foliage bright-green somewhat pendulous. This is a very valuable and hardy form, and is not commonly grown.

| | Each |
|--------------------|--------|
| 24-30 in., compact | \$3.00 |
| 18-24 in., compact | 2.00 |
| 15-18 in., compact | 1.25 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.00 |

C. pisifera argentea—(*Retinospora pisifera argentea*.) (Silver Tipped Japan Cypress.) A beautiful variety of very dwarf and compact growth. Ends of branches are silver tipped. Very desirable.

| | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 24-30 in., very compact specimens | \$4.50 | \$40.00 |
| 12-15 in., very compact | 2.00 | 17.50 |
| 10-12 in., very compact | 1.50 | 12.50 |



STEM FRUITED YEW

C. pisifera aurea—(*Retinospora pisifera aurea*.) (Golden Pea-Fruited Cypress.) In foliage and habit of growth similar to *C. pisifera*, except that the new growth is of a rich, golden hue; a very showy and valuable variety. Ultimate height, 20 to 25 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| 4-5 ft., very compact | | \$6.00 |
| 3-4 ft., very compact | | 3.00 |
| 2-3 ft., very compact | | 2.00 |
| 18-24 in., compact | | 1.50 |
| 15-18 inches | | 1.25 |
| 12-15 inches | | 1.00 |
| | | 8.00 |

C. pisifera filifera aurea Fullerii—(*Retinospora Fullerii aurea*.) A form of *C. pisifera filifera aurea*, but of more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare form.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------|
| 6-7 ft., compact, specimens | | \$10.00 |
| 4-5 ft., compact, specimens | | 6.00 |
| 3-4 ft., compact | | 3.00 |
| 2-3 feet | | 2.00 |
| 18-24 inches | | 1.50 |
| 15-18 inches | | 1.25 |

C. Obtusa Nana—(*Retinospora Obtusa Nana*.) (Dwarf Japan Cypress.) Very compact; foliage rich dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 12-15 inches | | \$1.50 |
| 10-12 inches | | 1.25 |
| 8-10 inches | | 1.00 |
| | | 8.00 |

C. pisifera plumosa—(*Retinospora pisifera plumosa*.) (Plume-Like Cypress.) A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 4-5 ft., very compact, specimens | | \$6.00 |
| 3-4 ft., very compact | | 4.00 |
| 2-3 ft., very compact | | 3.00 |
| 18-24 in., compact | | 2.00 |
| 15-18 inches | | 1.50 |
| 12-15 inches | | 1.00 |
| | | 8.00 |

C. pisifera plumosa aurea—(*Retinospora plumosa aurea*.) (Golden Plumed Cypress.) This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Chamaecyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| 3-4 ft., very compact | | \$4.00 |
| 2-3 ft., very compact | | 3.00 |
| 18-24 inches, very compact | | 2.00 |
| 15-18 inches, very compact | | 1.50 |
| 12-15 inches, compact | | 1.00 |
| | | 8.00 |

C. pisifera squarrosa Sieboldi—(*Retinospora pisifera squarrosa Sieboldi*.) A rather dwarf but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purplish hue in winter; an attractive and conspicuous variety.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 15-18 inches | | \$1.25 |
| 12-15 inches | | 1.00 |
| | | 8.00 |

C. pisifera squarrosa Veitchii—(*Retinospora pisifera squarrosa Veitchii*.) (Veitch's Silver Cypress.) Rapid grower; heath-like foliage; bluish green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|
| 4-5 ft., compact, specimens | | \$5.00 |
| 3-4 ft., compact, specimens | | 4.00 |
| 2-3 ft., compact, specimens | | 3.00 |
| 18-24 inches, compact | | 2.00 |
| 15-18 inches, compact | | 1.25 |
| 12-15 inches, compact | | 1.00 |
| | | 8.00 |

Cryptomeria (Japanese Cedar)

Cryptomeria Japonica—(Japanese Cedar.) A great favorite in Japan, attains a height of 100 or more feet. Of graceful and rapid growth. Regular, pyramidal habit, the foliage somewhat resembles that of the Norfolk Island Pine; hardy in New England in sheltered position.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------|-------|--------|
| 18-24 in., from pots | | \$1.50 |
| 15-18 in., from pots | | 1.25 |
| 12-15 inches | | 1.00 |
| 8-12 inches | | .75 |
| | | 6.50 |

Cunninghamia

Cunninghamia lanceolata—(*C. sinensis*.) (Chinese Pine.) A beautiful tree, resembling somewhat the Araucaria. Leaves lance-like on horizontal branches, rapid and symmetrical grower. Attains a height of 80 feet. Very scarce.

| PRICES: | Each |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 12-15 inches, from pots | |
| 10-12 inches, from pots | |
| 8-10 inches, from pots | |

Cupressus

Of this species we grow several varieties, which are well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. They are graceful, rapid growing trees, varying in habit and growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

We offer the following varieties; *Glauca*, *Funibris* and *Lusitanica*, at same prices as *C. Arizona*.

C. Arizona—(Arizona Cypress.) A variety of rather moderate growth and of slender, pyramidal habit. Foliage pale, glaucous green, assuming a brown tint in winter. Very hardy and rare.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| 2-3 feet | | \$1.50 |
| 18-24 inches | | 1.00 |
| | | 8.00 |

C. Lawsoniana—(Lawson's Cypress.) This is an exceedingly beautiful and valuable conifer. Habit of growth varies according to the varieties; some are of a very compact and upright growth while others are drooping, foliage ranges from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. They also vary in height from 20 to 50 feet.

| PRICES: | Each |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 8-10 ft., compact, specimens | |

C. sempervirens pyramidalis—(Oriental or Italian Cypress.) This well known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| 24-30 inches, from pots | | \$2.00 |
| 18-24 inches, from pots | | 1.50 |
| | | 12.50 |

C. sempervirens Royalii—(*C. Whitleyanus*.) The most compact and shaft-like of the Cupressus. Forms a main stem from which very small branches radiate. A very distinct and desirable species, grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|
| 24-30 inches, from pots | | \$2.00 |
| 18-24 inches, from pots | | 1.50 |
| | | 12.50 |

Juniperus (Juniper)

J. chinensis albo-variegata—(*J. chinensis argentea variegata*.) (Variegated Chinese Juniper.) Foliage somewhat similar to *J. Japonica*, but plant is more compact and dwarf growth; branches beautifully variegated gold and yellow. This is a very hardy and most desirable variety.

| PRICES: | Each |
|--------------------|--------|
| 15-18 inches | \$1.50 |
| 12-15 inches | 1.00 |

J. Communis—(European, or Common Juniper.) One of the best and hardiest varieties with spreading, erect branches. There are several forms of this Juniper, some of them forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--|--------|-------|
| 5-6 ft., very heavy, compact specimens | \$5.00 | |
| 4-5 ft., very heavy, compact specimens | 4.00 | 35.00 |
| 3-4 ft., very heavy, compact specimens | 3.00 | 27.50 |

J. communis aurea—(Golden Juniper.) A beautiful form of almost trailing habit. Foliage of bright golden hue. Very hardy; a most desirable and effective Juniper.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 12-18 inches, spread | \$1.50 | |
| 10-12 inches, spread | 1.00 | \$8.00 |

J. Japonica—(Japan Juniper.) A beautiful variety with bright green foliage, which does not change during winter; of compact growth. A most desirable sort.

| PRICES: | Each |
|--------------------|--------|
| 18-24 inches | \$1.50 |
| 12-18 inches | 1.00 |

J. Sabina—(Savin Juniper.) A dwarf, trailing variety. Very desirable and suitable for rock work.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 15-18 inches, spread | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 12-15 inches, spread | 1.00 | 8.00 |

J. Squamata—A hardy trailing variety of great merit. Foliage glaucous green. A most valuable plant for rockeries, slopes or where a trailing effect is desired.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|
| 15-18 inches, spread | \$1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 12-15 inches, spread | 1.00 | 8.00 |

J. Virginiana—(Red Cedar.) Our native Cedar. Can supply a fine lot of nursery-grown, transplanted plants.

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| 18-24 inches | \$1.00 | \$8.00 |

Pinus
(Pine)

Pinus Caribea—(Slash Pine.) Resembles *Pinus Pinaster*. Has long needles. A quick grower.



RETINOSPORA PISIFERA PLUMOSA

| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|----------------|--------|---------|
| 3-4 feet | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| 2-3 feet | 1.50 | 10.00 |

Pinus densiflora—(Japanese Red Pine.) This is the pine which is dwarfed by the Japanese and trained into many curious and fantastic shapes, but if allowed to grow the tree will attain a height of 75 to 100 feet. A rapid and hardy grower; leaves slender, bright, bluish green, 3 to 5 inches long. A very ornamental variety.

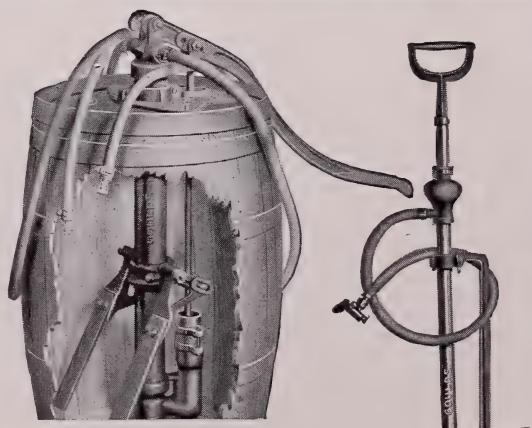
| PRICES: | Each | 10 |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 5-6 ft., well branched | \$4.50 | \$40.00 |
| 4-5 ft., well branched | 3.50 | 30.00 |
| 3-4 ft., well branched | 2.50 | 22.50 |

RETINOSPORA. See Chamaecyparis.

SPRAY PUMPS

We can ship promptly from Augusta the following Gould's Spray Pumps: "Bordeaux" No. 1129, "Pomona" No. 1100, also hose, nozzles, couplings and bands.

The "Pomona" pump is the most durable barrel sprayer. It is very powerful and will supply 2 leads of hose and 4 nozzles. The "Bordeaux" is placed in bucket, with foot-hold on outside. This is the best small pump made. The "Monarch" is the best high-grade sprayer for large orchards. We recommend the pumps made by the Gould Manufacturing Company. Write us for descriptive catalogues and special prices.





BIOTA AUREA CONSPICUA

Thuya
(*Arbor-Vitae*)

American Varieties

Thuya gigantea—(T. Lobbi.) A tall growing variety from California. Short horizontal branches, foliage bright green.

PRICES: Each
18-24 inches \$1.50
15-18 inches 1.00

T. Globosa—A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth. Ultimate height 4 to 6 feet.

PRICES: Each
15-18 inches \$2.00
12-15 inches 1.50

T. occidentalis Reidii—A somewhat dwarf variety of rather slow growth; of compact, pyramidal habit; a rare and desirable variety; attains a ultimate height of 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES: Each 10
4-5 ft., compact, specimens \$5.00 \$40.00
2-3 ft., compact, specimens 3.00 27.50
18-24 inches, compact 2.00 17.50

T. Pumila—A very dwarf compact form, with bright green foliage; globe-like form.

PRICES: Each
15-18 inches \$2.00
12-15 inches 1.50

Thuya

Asiatic Varieties (Biota)

Thuya orientalis aurea conspicua—(Biota aurea conspicua.) Originated by P. J. Berckmans Co.; of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold; some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. As its name implies, it is most conspicuous; easily grown; and has stood perfectly in the east and west 20 degrees below zero.

PRICES: Each 10
6-7 ft., beautiful, compact specimens \$8.00 \$70.00
5-6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens 6.00 50.00

T. orientalis aurea nana—(Biota aurea nana. (Berckmans' Golden Arbor-Vitae.) The most popular Thuya grown. Originated by P. J. Berckmans Co. at Augusta. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable where it is too cold for Palms and other decorative plants. For formal planting it is at its best when planted in high, well-drained soils and in a protected situation the plants have stood 15 below zero without injury.

PRICES: Each
5-6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens \$10.00
4-5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens 8.00
15-18 inches 2.50
12-15 inches 1.50
10-12 inches 1.00

T. orientalis aurea pyramidalis—(Biota aurea pyramidalis.) Originated by P. J. Berckmans Co. Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups. Will attain a height of 20 to 25 feet.

PRICES: Each 10
6-7 ft., beautiful, compact specimens \$8.00 \$60.00
5-6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens 6.00 50.00

T. orientalis pyramidalis—(Biota pyramidalis.) In this we have succeeded in getting a form of the pyramidal arbor-vitae which does not become brown during winter, but retains constantly its bright-green color; of compact and pyramidal habit. A plant which fills a long-felt want.

PRICES: Each
6-7 ft., beautiful, compact specimens \$15.00
5-6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens 10.00
18-24 inches 1.50
15-18 inches 1.00

T. orientalis Sieboldi—(Biota japonica filiformis.) A Japanese variety with thread-like foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries; also desirable for tubs. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES: Each
6-7 ft., beautiful, compact specimens \$5.00
4-5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens 4.00

All the above Arbor-vitaes have abundant small roots, and transplant well.



ROSES

Roses

All of the roses described in this catalogue have been thoroughly tested. We try out annually all of the leading new sorts, many of which will never appear in our catalogue, as they failed to measure up to our standard. Before sending roses to our clients we must be assured that they are good growers and free bloomers. Of course, some roses will give better results in certain localities than others, and some of the forcing roses will not stand in open ground, and vice-versa. Strong, field-grown roses have always been one of our specialties. For many years our roses have been noted for their sturdiness and unusual vigor. Roses grown at Augusta are giving splendid results in Canada and other cold sections.

Our soil is especially adapted to developing the rose properly. Our one-year, field-grown plants equal the average two-year, field grown plants of the North and West.

No garden, it matters not how small, is complete without roses, and every landscape scheme should be provided with a place for the rose.

Directions for Growing Roses

Soil and Preparation of Same—The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy it is advisable to add a good proportion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well-rotted cow manure or liquid manure, apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. As soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in rose bed, but use a digging fork, this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

Planting—We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set 2 to 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed.

Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

Pruning—This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if roses are trimmed before January 1st, they sometimes, during warm winters start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by the heavy frosts in February. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off, and all of the small, weak shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these decay and injure the plants. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.

NOTE—The pruning directions in the above paragraph refer to roses which have been planted more than a year.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring. They state that the

flowers produced are inferior and do not come up to description. It should be understood that perfect flowers cannot be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint.

NOTE—The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs: (T.) Tea, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (C.) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (N.) Noisette, (P.) Polyantha, (R.) Rugosa, (W.) Wichurana, (B.) Bourbon.

PRICES:

| | Each | 10 |
|--|--------|--------|
| Extra heavy, field-grown, 3 yrs..... | \$1.00 | |
| Extra strong, field-grown, 2 yrs..... | .75 | \$6.00 |
| Strong, field-grown, 1 year..... | .50 | 4.00 |
| All roses one year unless otherwise noted. | | |

American Beauty—(Bush.) (H. P.) The well known red forcing Rose.

Blumenschmidt—(H. T.) Pure Citron yellow; outer petals edged tender rose; vigorous grower; fine variety.

Bride—(T.) White tinged blush, and at times silvery rose.

Captain Christy—(H. P.) Beautiful peachblow-pink, rich center, large and full.

Catherine Zeimet—(P.) (Double White Baby Rambler.) This is a very profuse and perpetual bloomer; the buds are pure white, about one to one and one-fourth inches in diameter; plant grows to a height of about twenty inches; compact habit; excellent for a dwarf hedge.

Clothilde Soupert—(P.) Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Columbia—(H. T.) Pink deepening to a glowing shade of pink as the bud opens; blooms measuring six inches across. A peculiarity of this rose is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flower.

Devoniensis—(T.) An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer.

Duchesse de Brabant—(T.) Soft light rose with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

Frank W. Dunlop—One of the latest roses. Bright rose pink. Vigorous grower.

PRICE: \$1.00

Etoile de France—(H. T.) A beautiful shade of clear, crimson velvet; very fragrant.

Etoile de Lyon—(T.) Golden yellow; very double, vigorous; a free bloomer; very fragrant.

F. R. Patzer—(H. T.) Beautiful and free-blooming; robust, of erect growth; profuse bloomer; flowers creamy-buff, back of petals pink, as the bud opens it changes to light pink; very fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschkki—(H. P.) This is deservedly one of the most popular roses grown; flowers pure white; perfect in form; very free bloomer, strong grower, perfectly hardy everywhere. By some is called the White American Beauty; a truly magnificent rose.

George Ahrends—(H. P.) or Pink American Beauty. Delicate pink, and has a popularity equal to that of the white American Beauty. Splendid growth and make-up.

Gen. Jacqueminot—(H. P.) Bright, shining crimson, very fragrant, free bloomer.

Gloire Lyonnaise—(H. P.) Color white, base of petals canary; very large blooms; fragrant perfume.

Gruss an Teplitz—(H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer. Very good.

Hadley—(H. T.) Deep, rich, velvety crimson. Well formed buds on long stiff stems. Very fragrant.

Helen Gould—(Balduin.) (H. T.) Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.

Hoosier Beauty—(H. T.) Crimson scarlet with darker shadings. Buds of good length with stiff stems. A strong grower.

Jonkeer J. L. Mock—(H. T.) Clear imperial Pink, highly perfumed with very large blooms.

Kaisserin Augusta Victoria—(H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.

Killarney—A favorite rose, of brilliant silvery-pink; beautiful in bud; flowers large; free bloomer and strong grower.

La France—(H. T.) One of the best known Roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower.

Lady Hillingdon—(T.) Apricot yellow; beautiful bud; strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer; excellent.

La Tosca—(T.) Pink, tinted flesh. Flowers large, very double. Vigorous grower, free bloomer.

Los Angeles—(H. T.) One of the finest Roses ever introduced; strong grower, producing a continuous succession of long stemmed flowers of flame pink; beautifully formed bud with a wealth of color.

PRICE: \$1.00

Mme. Butterfly—A new rose and one that is in great demand. A Sport of Ophelia but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright pink.

PRICE: \$1.00

Mme. Helene Gambier—(H. T.) Rosy-salmon with deeper shading; very double and full; an excellent variety.

Mme. Francisca Kruger—(T.) Large, double, coppery-yellow shading to peach; of strong and vigorous growth.

Mme. Lombard—(T.) Bright red; large, full and fragrant.

Mme. Eugene Marlette—(T.) Brilliant red; strong grower; perpetual bloomer.

Mme. Caroline Testout—(H. T.) A magnificent Hybrid Tea, of the very loveliest shade of pink.

Melle. Blanche Martignat—(T.) Beautiful peach pink tinted yellow and crimson; free bloomer; fine foliage, bud long and pointed.

Magna Charta—(H. P.) Bright, rosy-carmine. A standard variety.

Maman Cochet—(T.) Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest Rose by far that has yet been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.

Marie Van Houtte—(T.) Pale yellow, edged rose. Very fine.

Marshall P. Wilder—(H. P.) Cherry carmine; free bloomer, very fine.

Meteor—(H. T.) Dark velvety crimson shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.

Miss Cynthia Ford—(H. T.) Deep, shining rose-pink; flowers very large, perfectly formed and full. Free bloomer.

Mrs. Charles Russell—(H. T.) Montgomery.) No other forcing Rose can compare with it, except American Beauty when it comes to counting points; rosy pink blooms of largest size, long stiff stems.

PRICE: \$1.00

My Maryland—Bright salmon pink with paler edges; delightfully fragrant. Of robust growth and very free blooming.

Ophelia—(H. T.) Brilliant salmon flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals. Very fragrant.

Orleans—(P.) Deep cerise, with a distinct white center. Showiest and daintiest of the dwarf Polyanthas. Flowers excellent for cutting purposes.

Papa Gontier—(T.) Brilliant carmine; tinted rose; finely formed buds.

Prince Camille de Rohan—(H. P.) Deep velvety crimson-maroon, full good form and perhaps the best of all the hardy dark roses.

Paul Neyron—(H. P.) The flowers are immense; probably the largest Rose. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented; blooms all summer. 1 and 2 years.

President Taft—(T.) A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant. This is in a class by itself.

Radiance—(H. T.) Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints. Large and full with strong upright stems.

Red Radiance—(H. T.) A splendid even shade of clear red. A strong, vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.

Rhea Reid—(H. T.) One of the best roses of recent introduction. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red.

Richmond—(H. T.) A rich scarlet; very free and continuous flowering.

Rugosa rubra—(R.) A popular variety for planting in masses or for hedges. Large single crimson flowers, followed by glossy red berries.

Mrs. Geo. Shawyer—(T.) This variety is already a great favorite. It is a free bloomer and a vigorous grower. The color is a bright pink; long pointed buds; stems very long.

Wm. R. Smith—(T.) Creamy white with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Souv. de la Malmaison—(B.) Large, very full; flesh colored. A very free bloomer; an old favorite.

Souv. de Pierre Notting—A cross between Maman Cochet and Marechal Niel. Color a blending of pink creamy white and orange yellow edged with red.

Sunburst—(T.) This beautiful Rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its color. The color is a most pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed; plant vigorous and healthy; blooms keep for a long time after being cut. A grand Rose.

Sweetheart—Buds of bright pink, shading to a soft white in the full blooms; very double and fragrant; a hardy climber or trailer.

Ulrich Brunner—(H. T.) Cherry red of immense size, fine form and most effective in the garden.

Wellesley—(T.) Beautiful pink; the reverse side of the petals silvery.

White Maman Cochet—(T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blushed. A superb Rose.

White Killarney—(H. T.) A pure white sport of the popular Pink Killarney. Identical in every way with the parent, except in color, which is a pure white.



PINK CHEROKEE

Climbing Roses

American Beauty—(Climbing.) (H. P.) Crimson flower 3 to 4 inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally during the summer. 1 and 2 years.

American Pillar—(C. P.) Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamen. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber. 1, 2 and 3 years.

Banksia, Yellow—Small, double sulphur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower. 1 and 2 years.

Banksia, White—The flowers of this very desirable Rose are pure white, violet scented, very small, double and borne in umbels of twelve to fifteen blossoms. Spring bloomer.

Cherokee, White—(*Rosa laevigata*.) The well-known Cherokee of the South, where it has become naturalized; it is, however, a native of China. A vigorous and rampant climber. Large single white, fragrant flowers produced in early spring in great profusion; evergreen; foliage bright, glossy green; most desirable for pergolas and trellises. Will climb to the top of the loftiest tree. 1 and 2 years.

Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella—(N.) Sulphur-yellow, deeper center, large and double.

Clothilde Soupert, Climbing—(P.) This variety originated in the nurseries of P. J. Berckmans Co. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites. 1, 2 and 3 years.

Devoniensis—(T.) An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer, 1 and 2 years.

Dorothy Perkins—(H. W.) This grand rose is a Hybrid Wichuriana. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable Climbing Rose. Most effective for planting in terraces and slopes. 1, 2 and 3 years.

Etoile de France—(C. T. H.) One of the very best dark velvety crimson Climbing Roses; very hardy climber.

Evergreen or Double Cherokee—This is a double form of the popular Cherokee Rose. The flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, very double, similar to the White Banksia. The plant being evergreen makes it a desirable climber. Blooms in late spring.

Gainsborough—(C. H. T.) Almost white and lustrous as satin, very large and delicately tinged.

Hiawatha—Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye; very distinct; vigorous grower; almost evergreen. 1 and 2 years.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—(T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary.) Similar to the bush form. Vigorous.

Lady Gay—A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster. 1, 2 and 3 years.

Lamarque—(N.) Pure white. A favorite Climbing Rose. Large clusters of double sweet white blossoms. It is a beautiful rose and there is a great demand for it.

Madame Caroline Testout—(C. H. T.) A rampant climber; beautiful glowing pink. You can't beat it.

Marechal Niel—(T.) Deep chrome yellow. Climbs to a great height and blooms in rich profusion. A great favorite. 1 and 2 years.

Pillar of Gold—(T.) Rosy-pink, base of petals yellow. Sometimes almost solid pink. Very large and double in the center. 1, 2 and 3 years.

Reine Marie Henriette—(T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber. 1 and 2 years.

Reve d'Or—(Climbing Safrano.) (T.) Chamois-yellow large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine. 1, 2 and 3 years.

Silver Moon—Pure silvery white; large blooms; vigorous growth. 1 and 2 years.

Solfatarre—(N.) Large flowers; light yellow; free bloomer; rapid grower. 1, 2 and 3 years.

Souv. de la Malmaison—(B.) A beautiful climbing form of this well-known rose; flowers flesh colored, large and very full; rampant grower; evergreen. This variety is becoming a great favorite. 1 and 2 years.

Tausendschoen or Thousand Beauties—(C. P.) Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns. 1, 2 and 3 years.

Wichuriana—(The Memorial Rose.) Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. On account of its hardiness and glossy foliage, it is used extensively in the North for cemetery planting. The plant is a strong grower. 1, 2 and 3 years.

Wooten—(H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson, very double and fine climber.

Roses Budded Upon Manetti Stocks

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth and the plants are thus enabled to withstand extreme heat and droughts, and still produce flowers.

Budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual, and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

Roses Budded on Manetti—(Bush.) For description see above varieties.

Captain Christy—1 to 2 years.

Frau Karl Druschki—1 to 2 years.

Killarney—1 to 2 years.

Lady Pirrie—1 to 2 years.

Lady Ursula—1 to 2 years.

Mme. Eugene Marlette—1, 2 to 3 years.

Mme. C. Testout—1 to 2 years.

Grace Molyneaux—1 to 2 years.

Sweetheart—1 to 2 years.

A. R. Waddell—1 to 2 years.

Climbing Roses Budded on Manetti

Cherokee, Pink—1 to 2 years.

Devoniensis—1 to 2 years.

Mme. Caroline Testout—1, 2 to 3 years.

Pillar of Gold—1, 2 to 3 years.

Reve d'Or—1, 2 to 3 years.

Reine Marie Henriette—1, 2 to 3 years.

Solfatarre—1, 2 to 3 years.

Wooten—1, 2 to 3 years.



AZALEA INDICA